Madras Information

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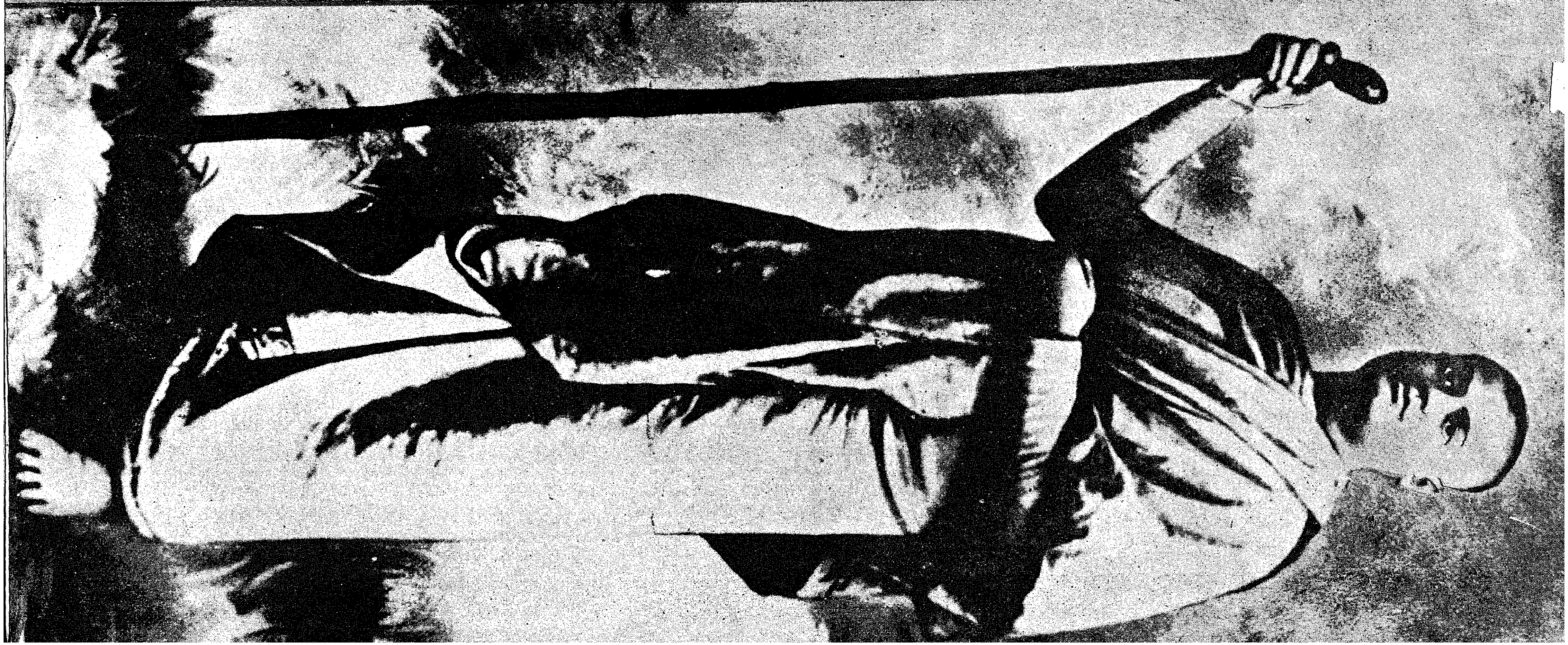
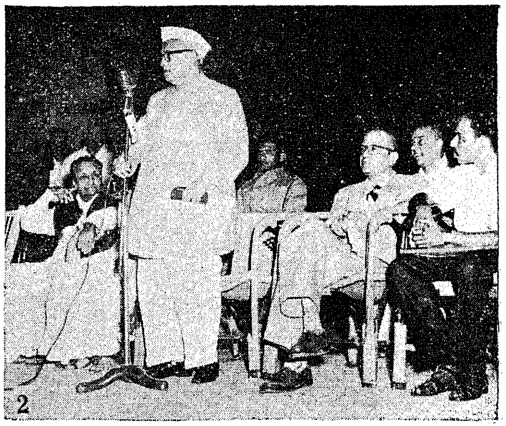
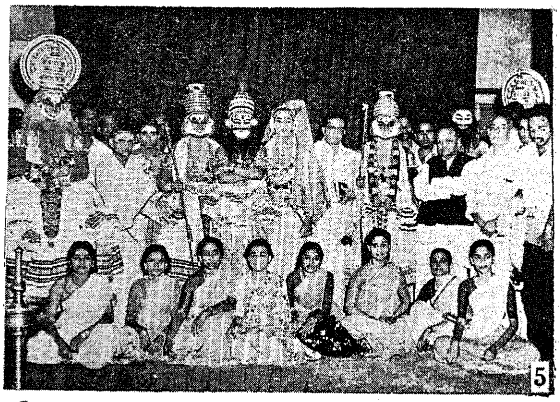


KERALA

Dancers In The City





1 and 2. The Governor of Madras presided over the performances.
3. Mohini Attam.
4. A sequence in Kathakali Dance Drama.
5. The Kerala Kala Mandalam Troupe.
6. Ottan Thullal.

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CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

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MADRAS *Information*

Volume XVIV FEBRUARY 1964 No. 2

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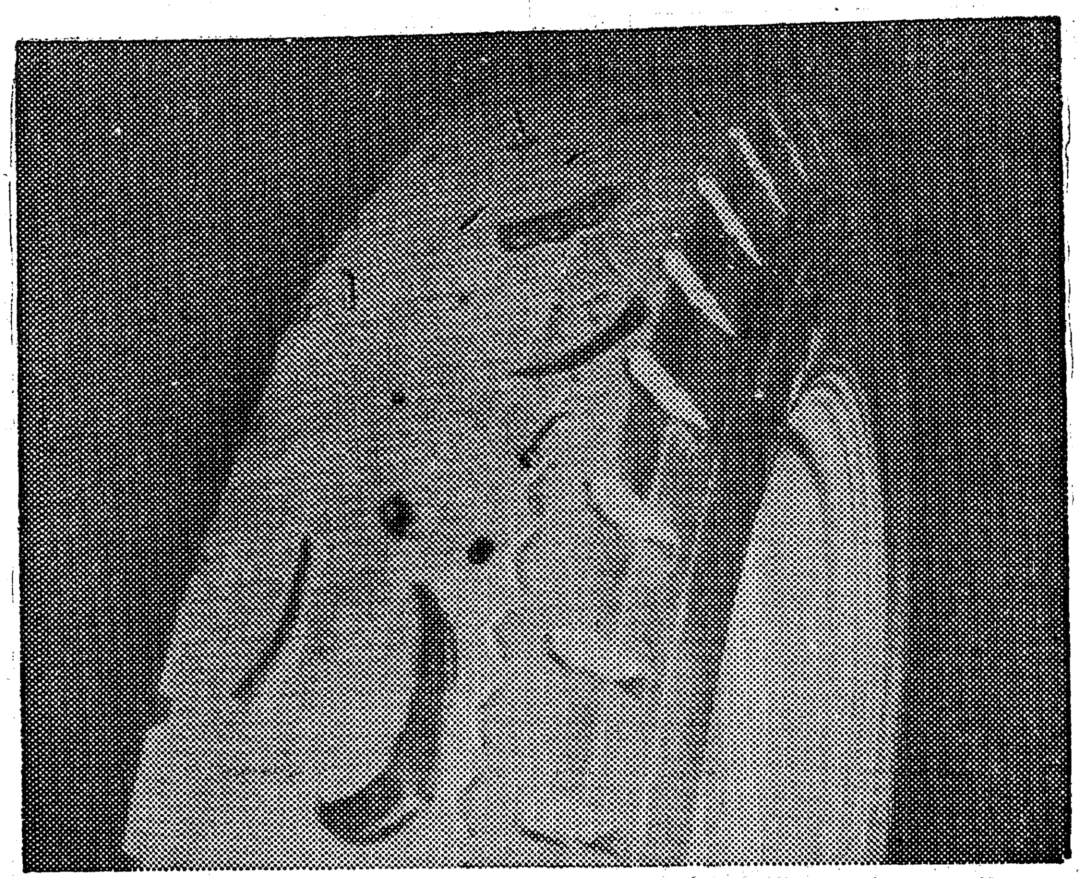
This Month's Cover:

Swami Vivekananda by his life and teachings has powerfully induced the India of today. It was he who opened the doors of a series of new contacts between the East and West and the credit goes to Madras for sending him to America to participate in the Parliament of Religions. It is but fitting that his centenary was celebrated on a grand scale in the city. The statue of Swamiji as appears on the cover page is to be opened on the Marina next to the home bearing his name.



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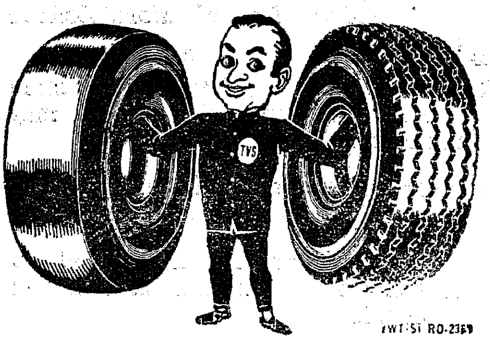

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PLAN STRATEGY ESSENTIAL FOR GROWTH AND SOCIALISM

12 Years of Solid Progress

— *Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru*

The inescapability of the present Plan approach for achieving economic growth and social justice was brought out by Sri Nehru when Lok Sabha debated the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan recently.

The Prime Minister said :

It is essential to see the twelve and a half years of planning as a whole. The first thing is that we have succeeded in putting an end to the economic stagnation that India had suffered from during the previous 50 years or more. That is no small achievement.

National income increased

Our national income increased by 42 per cent, agricultural production by 41 per cent, food production by 46 per cent, industrial production by 94 per cent. In spite of an increase of 21 per cent in our population, consumption levels have risen. There has been considerable expansion of irrigation, power and transport. Through our steel plants and machine building plants the foundations of industrial growth have been laid.

There has been rapid advance in education, especially technical education. Our health schemes have made remarkable progress. Malaria has been practically eliminated, and typhoid is greatly reduced. As a result of this, the death rate has gone down considerably, and the expectation of life has risen from 32 at the beginning of the forties to about 50 now.

These developments are significant and it will not be easy to find a parellel to this in any other developing country. But the real importance of all this lies in its being a base for future progress.

Toughest problem

In a five-year plan, progress does not take place at a uniform rate. At the beginning of the plan, as at the beginning of any scheme, foundations are laid

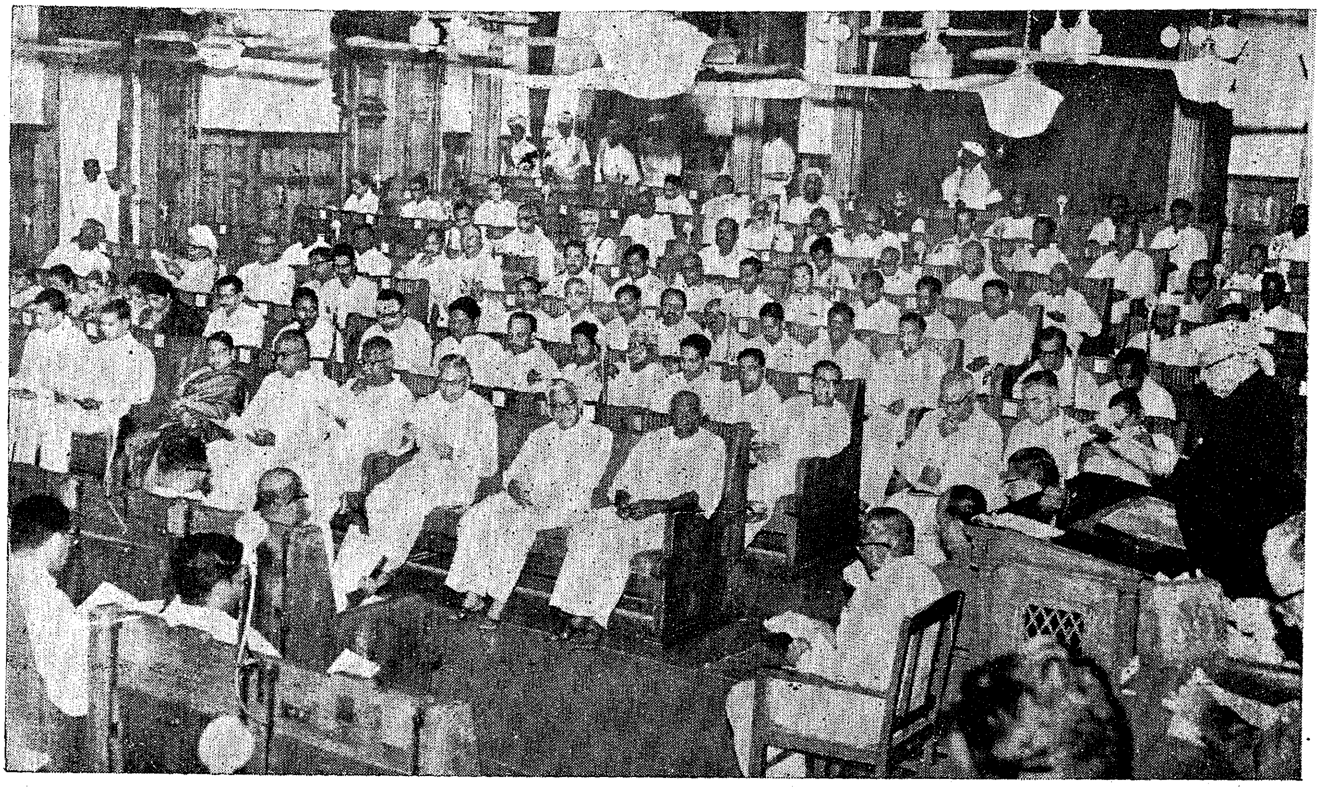
FIRST INDIA MADE TANK MAY ROLL OUT IN 1965

The first India-made tank is expected to roll out of the assembly line of the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi (near Madras) in the third quarter of 1965.

When this Tank Factory goes into full production, it will be one of the biggest industrial establishments in the country. It will initially employ about 3,000 *workers, both skilled and unskilled, and cover an area of about* 1,500 *acres of land, of which nearly half has been given free by the State Government.*

Work on the project, estimated to cost Rs. 16 *crores, commenced in May* 1962. *Civil construction, including the factory buildings and the township, is proceeding according to schedule and is expected to cost nearly Rs.* 6 *crores. The machine shop buildings have been built and machinery is now being installed. The tank shop is also well on the way to completion, while quite a number of* 1,000 *living quarters of all types for employees are already being constructed.*

The Tank Factory is being set up in the public sector under the Ministry of Defence in collaboration with Vickers-Armstrong (Engineers), Limited, a British firm.



Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor, is seen in the picture addressing the joint session of the Madras Legislature on 16th January 1964.

and the actual results do not come out till the end of the period. It is possible that in the remaining two years of the plan much more ground will be covered.

I am naturally disappointed at many things, especially agriculture. Agriculture is the toughest problem before any country, developed or undeveloped. Even highly advanced countries are experiencing difficulties in agriculture.

You may apportion blame between the Planning Commission, the Government of India, myself and the State Governments, for this, but ultimately the thing depends upon the actual cultivator. The question is one of pulling him out of the rut, of bringing about a mental change in him.

The whole object of the Community Development Movement has been to do that. I submit that in spite of many failings, it has done that to a good extent. It has also led to the revolutionary Panchayati Raj Movement, which will undoubtedly bear good fruit.

What 'Bombay Plan' said ?

But criticism of our planning has been chiefly based on the high priority given for heavy industries and the role of the public sector. The hon. Members who have objected to these must remember that the Bombay Plan, produced by some top-ranking industrialists nearly twenty years ago, laid great stress on basic industries.

I will read out a passage from the Bombay Plan for the benefit of some Members opposite :

"It is an important part of our proposals regarding Industrial Development that in the initial stages, the attention should be directed primarily to the creation of industries for the production of power and capital goods. Nothing has more seriously hindered the development of India's industrial resources than the absence of these basic industries and we consider it essential that this lapse should be remedied in as short a time as possible. Apart from its importance of quickening the pace of industrial development in India, it will have the effect of ultimately reducing our dependence on foreign countries for plant and machinery required by us and consequently of reducing our requirements of external finance."

Planning Commission

Anyone who has studied this question knows they are crucial for sustaining a satisfactory growth of the economy. The role of the public sector is not for me to defend. It has been so often placed before this House and accepted by it that to go through it all

again seems rather discourteous to the House. It is rather odd for this basic thing to be attacked at this stage.

Secondly, the strategy of the Plan is a good strategy. There may be mistakes here and there but you cannot do without the Planning Commission. I have often criticised it for its bureaucratic tendencies, but I should like here and now to say that I am full of admiration for the work the Planning Commission has done.

In the last twelve years the Planning Commission has performed an essential task; without it we could not have progressed. We are a federal structure and the Planning Commission has served to bring the various States together into integrated planning. If it had not been there, the Central Government could not have done its job, because there would have been complaints that the Central Government was encroaching on the rights of the States. The Planning Commission is an advisory body; and the States and the Centre approach it and discuss things with it. Almost everything that the Commission has said about the States is after reaching an agreement with the States.

Liaison is kept up

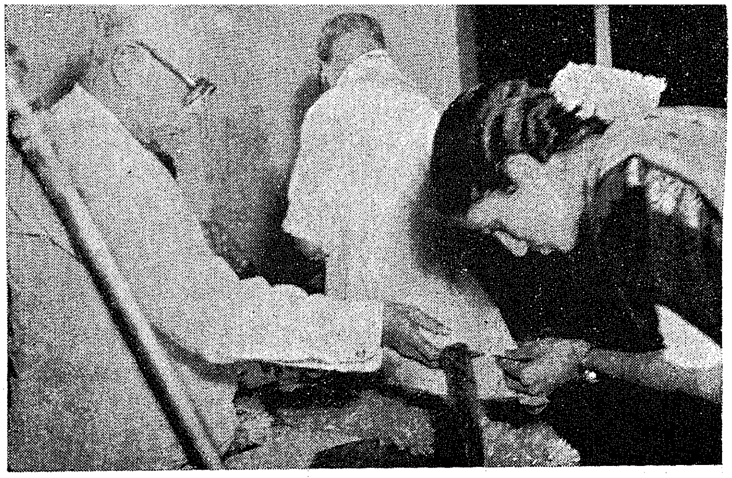
Several remarks have been made about the composition of the Planning Commission. I think that a Planning Commission consisting of Ministers only (as has been suggested) would not serve the purpose at all. Apart from the fact that the Ministers are heavily worked, they cannot approach the States as the Planning Commission does. They cannot sit down and give their whole time to it as the Planning Commission is supposed to do.

On the other hand if you have only experts, the connection between the Government of the day and the experts would not be a very close one. Therefore, the Planning Commission consists of whole-timers plus two or three members of the Cabinet, so that liaison is kept up and Government's reactions to various proposals are known. Other Ministers are also invited when questions come up. But essentially it is the full-time members of the Planning Commission who are working hard.

Thus, first of all, a Planning Commission is essential. We cannot move without it, and if any Government tries to move without it, I say it will come to trouble. Secondly, the present composition of the Planning Commission is helpful. The whole question of how the Planning Commission can be improved can be reviewed from time to time, and we are doing it.

Planning for socialistic state

If you plan, you must know whom you are planning for. Of course we might say we want the good life



The Madras State Sangita Natak Sangam arranged a public function on 16-12-1963 to award the Rolling Trophy (Silver Veena) endowed by Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor, to the winner in the group Veena Music competition for 1963-64. The picture shows Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister giving a Model to the representative of Kalaimagal Isaik-Kalloori, on the occasion.

for all our people. That is a vague statement, but it leads to some kind of socialistic structure. I admit that socialism itself has became a vague word. But in planning for a socialist state, we want to plan for as great a measure of equality as possible. We want to achieve equality of opportunity for every body in India in the democratic structure.

Meanwhile the major problem for us is to increase production; only then can we supply the goods that people want, and keep an eye on distribution so that it should not result in heavy accumulations on one side and lack on the other.

These are broad approaches which are fundamental to socialism. There is no developing country that I know of which does not accept them. There is no other way. If we had adopted the normal capitalist approach, I submit with confidence that it would have led us nowhere.

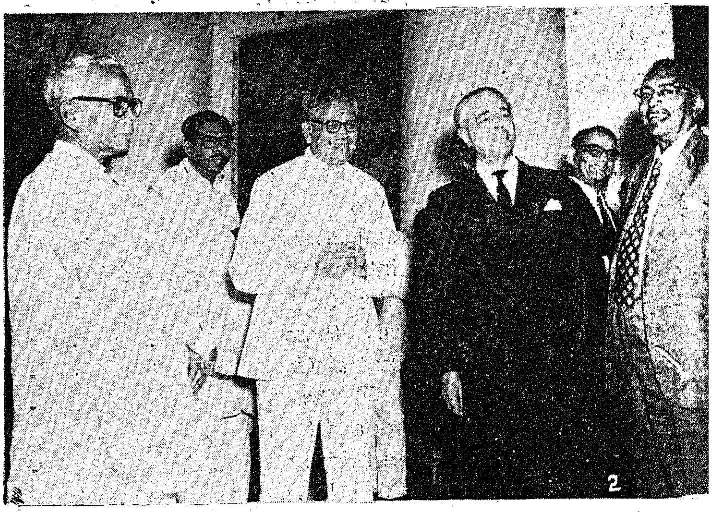
We are not however, tied to any doctrinaire system of socialism. We have adopted a mixed structure. We have a private sector and a public sector, the public sector, being the most important and dominating the economic policy. But as a matter of fact, in our economy, what is the private sector ? The whole of our land is private sector. Our small industries are mostly in the private sector.

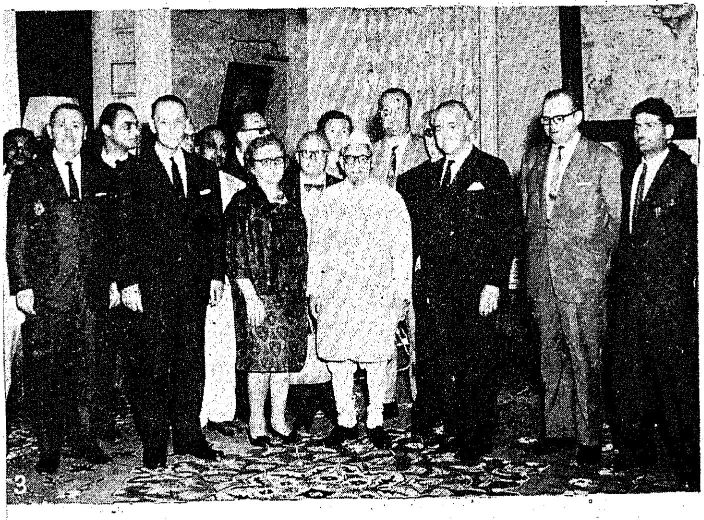
Accumulation of wealth

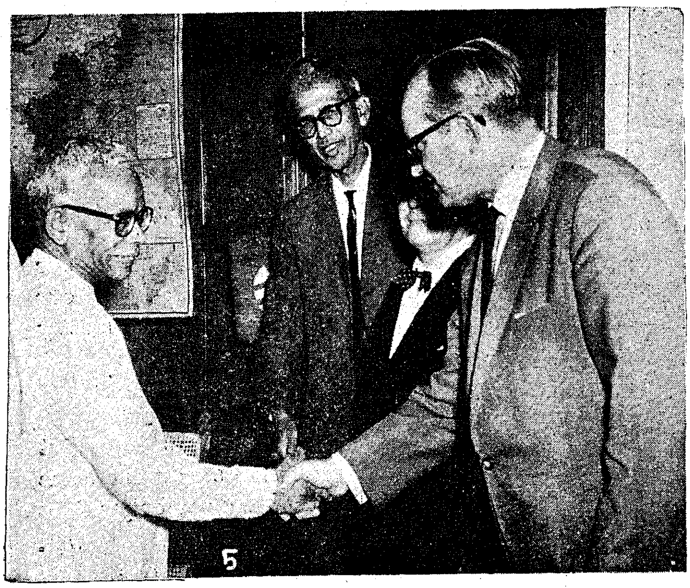
The whole difference of approach comes in about certain basic industries. The private sector has some of them and wants more, because they not only might prove profitable but would give them economic power. But to give economic power in the hands of a small group of persons, however able or good, is highly objectionable and ought to be prevented.

I referred to the need to prevent accumulation of wealth. I will confess the Planning Commission has

Visit of European Parliamentary Delegation *to the city*







1. At the Handloom Co-operative Society, Egmore.
2. At the State Dinner given at Rajaji Hall, Madras.
3. Received by the Governor at Raj Bhavan.

4 and 5. They met the Speaker and the Chief Minister at their chambers.

6. At the Teleprinter Unit in Industrial Estate, Guindy.

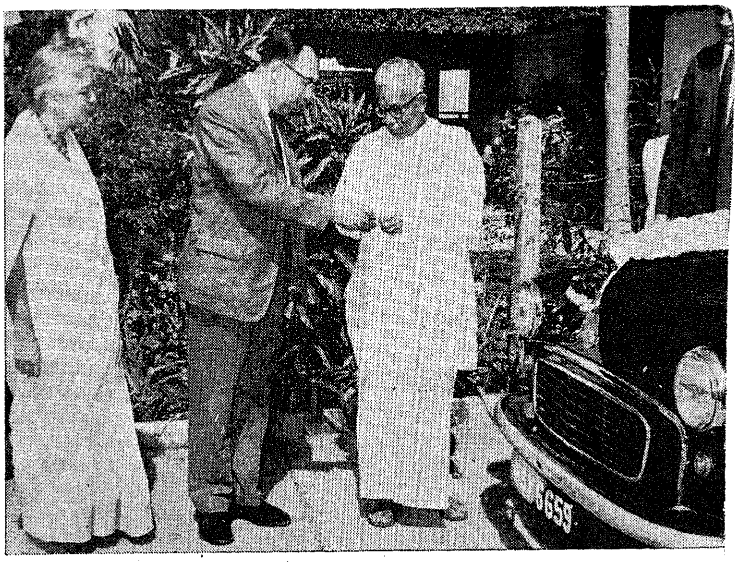
not done that very effectively. The top dogs remain top dogs and the bottom dogs remain at the bottom. I hope that our Government will proceed more effectively in this matter.

Perspective of Plan

Planning is a continuous process. What is done today bears fruit much later. Thus, the habit of viewing the success of the Plan in relation to the target of a particular year betrays a lack of understanding of the dynamic processes of development, as in the very next year sometimes the target may be exceeded.

The main lessons that have to be drawn are the need for strengthening technical organisations for detailed planning and execution of projects. Advance planning has to take full account of the inevitable time-lags. This, if I may say so, has been one of the failures of our planning in the past. Projects were not technically examined at an early enough stage, and perspective planning was not thought of as much as it should be. We are doing it to some extent now. The Fourth Plan is being considered and the consideration means most careful working out of the Plan.

It is not a question of putting down big schemes. Each scheme is being worked out in smallest detail such as how many engineers will be employed there, what class of engineers, and all that. The State's planning structures are not very advanced and the States have to deal with many things that are planned.



Dr. H. E. Bywater, MRCVS. FRSH, on behalf of the kidderminister Branch of the Roy. l Society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, London, is seen in the picture handing over the key of the Mobile clinic to Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister.

Although I believe that seeds have been sown which will show results, and rapid results in the future, I am specially disappointed in regard to agriculture. But, on the whole, looking at the entire picture I am not at all dismal; I am not disappointed.

I am convinced that the great majority of our population has bettered itself, may be only a little, but people are eating more food than before and wear more cloths.

Radio Rural Forums to Popularise Co-operative Farming

Radio Rural Forums are to be increasingly utilised to popularise programme like co-operative farming in the rural areas. All-India Radio has agreed to arrange suitable broadcasts from its regional stations on the importance of co-operatives in national development with special reference to co-operative farming, in the programmes for rural audiences.

This decision has been taken in accordance with a recommendation of the National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board.

In this connection, the Union Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has suggested that the problems of co-operative farming societies in respect of organisation, management, operation, agricultural techniques, etc., should be discussed in the Radio Rural Forums to facilitate exchange of experience. It has also been suggested that while allocating new radio sets for the Forums, preference should be given to villages where co-operative farming societies are functioning.

Better Control over Prices— Government Measures

The Madras Government proposes to introduce a scheme of distribution of consumer articles in rural areas through 2,500 Village Co-operatives and Marketing Societies and also enlarge the programme for a network of consumer co-operation in towns to hold the price line.

The Governor Sri Bisnuram Medhi announced this in his address to the Joint Session of the Legislature which met on January 16, 1964.

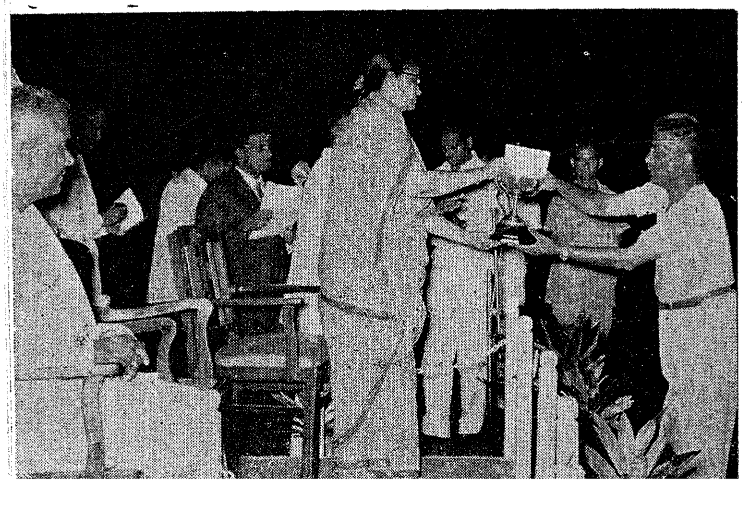
The following is the relevent portion of his speech related to the better control over prices.

I am aware that along with the widely shared feeling of satisfaction about the Plan, there is an under-current of uneasiness about the rise in prices of essential commodities. We have always kept in view the possibility of a measure of strain on prices in the context of the growing population, rising money incomes and large investments in heavy industries which yield results only over a long period. With a view to secure better control over prices of essential articles, Government have promoted a network of consumers' co-operative stores all over the State. They have now decided to enlarge the programme by taking up 19 more towns with a population of 50,000 and over. Under this scheme, financial assistance will be given to wholesale and primary stores towards share capital and working capital and for the construction of godowns. A provision of Rs. 82 lakhs is being made for the scheme in the Supplementary Estimates to be presented shortly to the Legislature. The Government also propose to introduce another scheme for the distribution of consumers' articles in rural areas through the Village Co-operatives and Marketing Societies. About 2,500 Village Societies will be supplied with essential articles during the current year.

With a view to stabilise the price of rice, the Government have also authorised the opening of a larger number of fair-price shops. We have now 500 such shops selling second sort rice as against only 200 at the end of September. It has been decided to procure one lakh tons of rice during 1964 on the basis of compulsory levy on all millers and dealers. The rate of levy would be 20 per cent in Thanjavur and 15 per cent in other districts, and would be completed within a few weeks after the new produce comes into the market.

The Government are aware, however, that these measures can at best be only palliatives and that the only effective long-term remedy for rise in prices is increased production. The Plan has recognised the importance of agricultural production and set a target of 30 per cent for foodgrains, over the Five-Year period. The additional production-potential created in the first two years of the Plan is about 5·37 lakhs tons. Actual production in any particular year will

Smt. M. Bhaktavatsalam distributed the prizes to the winners of the Madras Fire Service at their annual sports held on December 21, 1963.



COMMON BONDS OF NATIONAL UNITY.

"I belive that India is one, indissoluble, indivisible. National unity is built on the common home, the common interest and the common love.

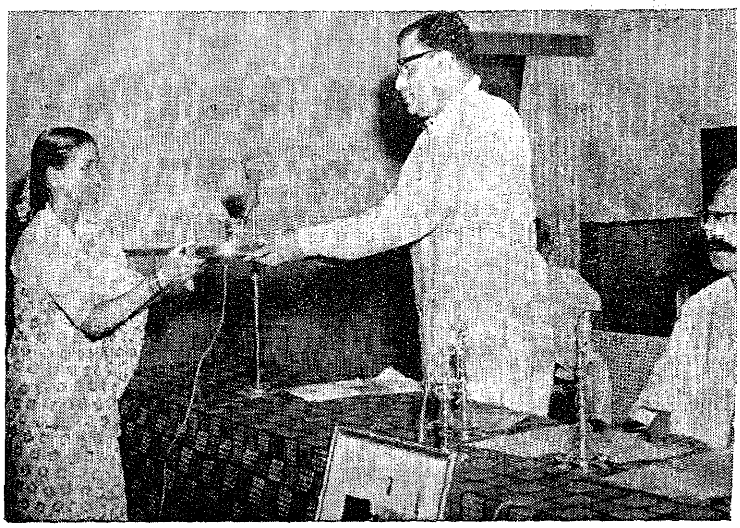
"I believe that the strength which spoke in the Vedas and Upanishads, in the making of religions and empires, in the learning of scholars, and the meditation of the saints, is born on more amongst us and its name to day is Nationalism.

"I believe that the present of India is deep rooted in her past, and that before her shines a glorious future.

"O Nationality, come thou to me as joy or sorrow, as honour or as shame; Make me thine own;"

—*Sister Nivedita.*

depend largely on the seasonal factor. We may therefore expect a satisfactory response to our efforts during the current harvest, since seasonal conditions have so far been good. There is however no room for complacency on the agricultural front, particularly so since the use of chemical fertilizers has not picked up to the extent desired. The off-take of fertilisers during 1962–63 was only 2·5 lakhs tons against the target of 3·22 lakhs tons. In the current year also, the consumption may reach a level of only 3 lakhs tons even though large stocks are available. Our main endeavour in the remaining two years of the Plan should be to remove the institutional and other bottlenecks in the flow of fertilisers to the field. The recent reduction in the price of urea by about Rs. 100 per ton should stimulate the demand for it. Even so, any large increase in the present level of consumption of fertilisers, will call for larger credit, more promptly disbursed to agriculturists including lessees, through co-operative agencies.



The National Palm-Gur Day was celebrated on December 23, 1963, Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Food distributed the prizes.

In The Field of Social Security

"The object of Planning is not merely to increase production but also to ensure equality of opportunities for all sections of the people. The Government are aware that this crucial objective can be realised only by a bold programme of social security covering, to begin with, the most vulnerable sections of our population. We introduced last year the Old-Age Pension Scheme and about 62,000 pensioners have already been admitted to the benefits at an estimated cost of Rs. 135 lakhs in the current year. We have already implemented the programme of free education up to the Secondary School level for children of all low-paid Government servants and poor persons with an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum and below. The Mid-day Meal Scheme, another important social welfare measure, now covers all schools providing the much-needed nourishment to poor children, reckoned roughly at a third of the school-going population. The expenditure on this scheme currently runs at Rs. 150 lakhs per annum, over and above the substantial assistance we are receiving from the American sponsored CARE Organisation. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme which is intended to benefit industrial labour, is also being implemented with vigour and we have taken on hand a programme of construction of Employees' State Insurance Hospitals and Dispensaries costing Rs. 5 crores. The Government are well aware that very much more remains to be done in this field of social security".

—From the Governor's Address to Legislature.

DUAL ROLE OF DISTRICT COLLECTORS

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, described the Collectors of Districts as not only administrators at the district level but also interpreters of Government policies and called upon them to explain to the people in rural parts the significance of the Government programmes of development and obtain their co-operation.

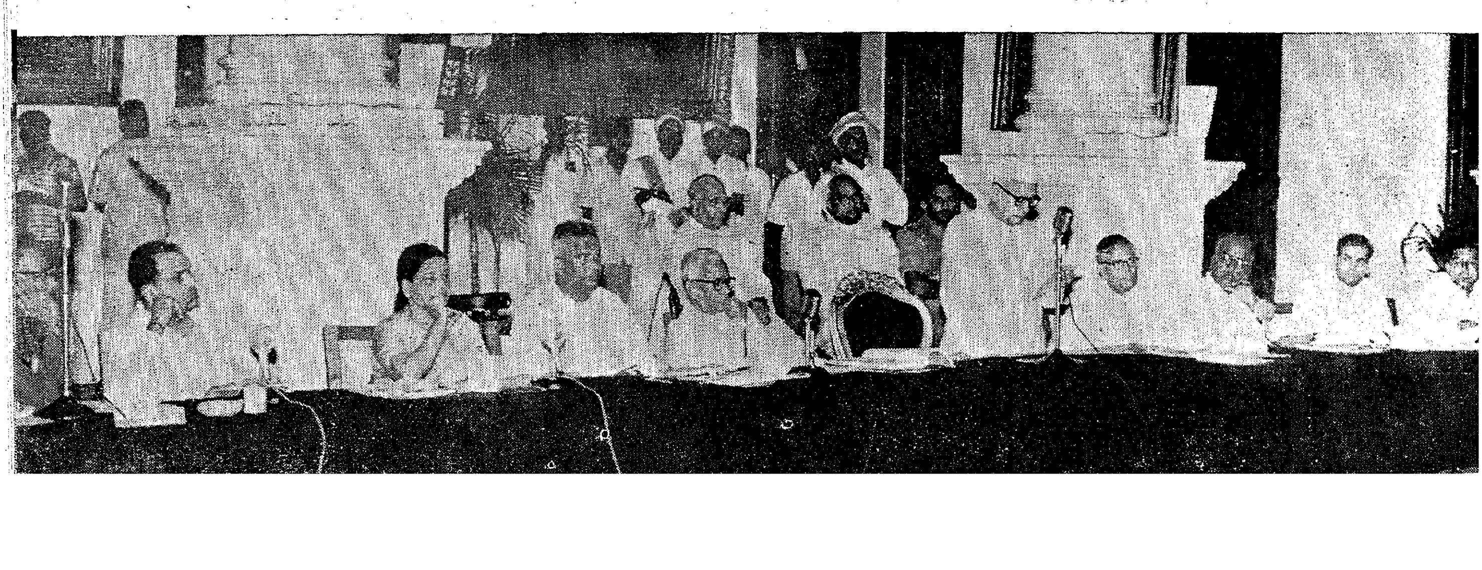
Sri Medhi inaugurated the two days, conference of the District Collectors at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on December 24, 1963. He said:

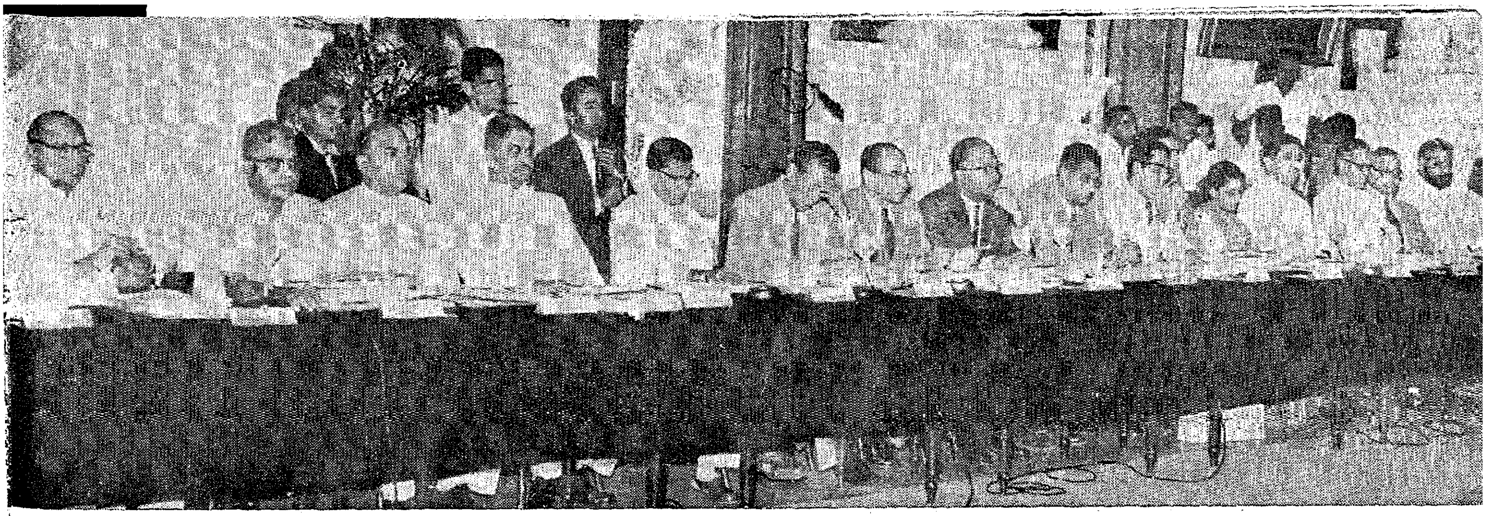
Madras has the advantage of having a stable administration, and it has been in the forefront in all public activities. The State has the reputation of being one of the best administered States in the country. Very good traditions prevail in this State, and I am glad to acknowledge the good work done by the Officers in all departments of public activity.

Humming with activity

It is needless for me to emphasize the importance of the position occupied by Collectors in the scheme of things and the active role they play, particularly at a time when the whole country, from the village level to the national scene, is humming with activity in implementing our development programmes. Our Five-Year Plans are the blue-prints for progress and prosperity. It should be our endeavour to push through all the schemes and see to it that the prescribed targets are reached in good time. The happiness of the people depends largely upon the achievements under these Plans, the principal objective of which is to raise the standard of living of the masses and to remove the existing disparities as early as possible. This is indeed a hard task and I am sure all of you are aware of the great responsibility that rests on you in implementing these schemes of national welfare and progress intended for production of more wealth in industrial and agricultural fields so that the people can equitably share the prosperity.

Governor Sri Bishnuram Medhi is seen addressing the Conference of District Collectors at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on December 23, 1963.





Collectors in Conference. They met and discussed administrative problems.

I would like to emphasize your role as Welfare Officers, "in maintaining close and cordial relations between the officials and non-officials at all levels" particularly in the districts at a time when the Panchayat administration is taking roots. The progress of the massive development programme now being entrusted and undertaken by these local institutions and the successful working of the Panchayat system depends largely on maintenance of such cordial relationship. It is of utmost importance to nurture and guide the local talents to rise to the occasion and help them to take up the responsibility entrusted to them in all levels, so that the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions can participate directly and effectively in harnessing the human and material resources in the respective areas for all-round development of the country under democratic planning for increased production. The glow of Swaraj has to be felt and experienced by all the people including those who are in the remote corners of the State. Their direct participation in the administration is a sure step to make themself-confident and self-reliant. In these days when we are moving forward towards establishment of a socialist pattern of society under a democratic structure, we should take the people along with us so that they may feel the urge to put in their individual and collective efforts for realization of the aims and ideals of such a society in our march towards our goal of a prosperous Welfare State, where social and economic disparities will be removed, enabling everyone to share the prosperity equitably. The recent decentralization of powers and the establishment of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions is a step in the direction of making the people of the villages feel the impact of Swaraj. All the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have been established and are functioning and the experience gained during this short interval will, I am sure, give you an idea as to how to deal with their problems and guide them in this new endeavour.

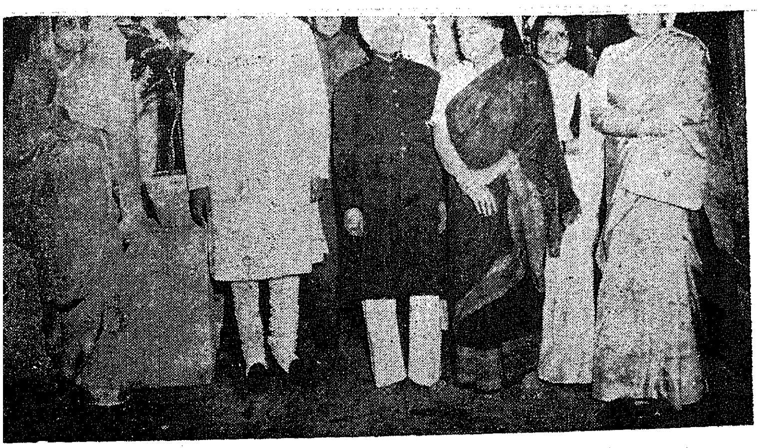
I find from your agenda there are a number of subjects coming for discussion with reference to the detailed administration by Panchayats and Panchayat Unions and I am sure you will give your best attention to them in your discussions and help the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions to stabilize themselves. Problems that are created have to be faced squarely and solutions found after discussions of the various view points put forward at a gathering like this and with the help of the experience gained so far it would be easier to find practicable solutions. The difficulties that face these local units of administration will, I hope, be appreciated in the proper light, and everything will be done so that the rural population may feel that they have a fair share in the administration.

Small savings

The problem of small savings will also come before you for discussion. Our performance does not appear to be satisfactory at all. We rank very low in the All-India list in achievement under the Small Savings collections. You will therefore agree that it becomes imperative to devise methods for stepping up voluntary small savings considerably in the State. There are several suggestions made, and I hope you will carefully analyse them and do everything to play an active part in promoting the small savings movement both in the rural and in the urban areas so that the State can achieve the target and rank high in the All-India list. I hope the Panchayat Unions and the Panchayats will play a very important role in promoting the movement and it is upto you to see how best you can secure their whole-hearted co-operation in this matter and to make the Small Savings Campaign a success. The success of our development programme depends largely on the availability of resources, and small savings is a vital source in this regard.

Interpreters of Government policies

You are not only administrators at the district level but also interpreters of Government policies which are implemented by you. This brings you in touch with the



Andhra Mahila Sabha Tourist Hostel was opened by the Maharani Saheba of Sangli on December 25, 1963.

public and it should be your endeavour to explain to the people in rural parts, particularly the significance of the Government programme of development and obtain their co-operation. Your tasks are by no means easy and they are indeed delicate. At times what appears in theory or in the abstract very attractive and stimulating, may not be so when translated into practice. You have all the training and experience necessary for adapting the schemes to suit the rural parts in your areas in a practical way and thus secure the goodwill and enthusiasm of the people for the successful implementation of the programmes.

Our people in the villages need guidance and the best guidance that they can get is to enable them to see a little beyond themselves and understand that the entire country is changing for the good. Our plans will have to teach the agriculturist that he can no longer be content with the same yield that the land gave in the times of his fore-fathers and that he has to become an active partner in a national enterprise to increase agricultural production by adoption of improved and scientific methods of cultivation. People in the villages judge the schemes by their practical results. They derive their inspiration from the past performances. A new method or a new scheme of development takes time to catch and you Officers, in touch with rural parts, will have to show by practical demonstration the benefits that will accrue from our new improved scientific practices.

Rice procurement

We have done well so far and our endeavour should be to do better in future. It appears that our scheme of voluntary procurement of rice has not worked successfully. Ways and means will have to be found to make the scheme successful in order to achieve our targets. The other important subjects that are coming before you are the question of fair price shops, distribution of fertilizers, fixation of retail price and distribution of sugar and the need for constant vigilance in maintaining law and order and in meeting the industrial labour problem in such a way that the productive capacity of our industries is not affected.

I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity of meeting you all and addressing you.

Chief Minister's Welcome Address

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, welcoming the Collectors and requesting His Excellency the Governor to say a few words said :

Conferences like this enable officers participating to have exchange of ideas and experiences. Apart from that we, do, want the Collectors to know the Government's thinking in very many matters in which they are interested. We would also like to know the Collectors' difficulties in the matter of tackling problems. You are all aware that we are stepping up our Five-Year Plan. Our performance has been good. There is no question of shortfall in our performance. On the other hand, we are overreaching the target. It was Rs. 291 crores that was fixed in the Third Five Year Plan and now we may go beyond Rs. 320 crores. We are in the mid-term of the Third-Plan. If the target of Rs. 291 crores in the Third Plan is to be stepped up to more than Rs. 320 crores, that would mean that we would have to look into the ways and means of enhancing the resources that would be required to fulfil our revised targets. So far as the State's resources are concerned resources have been raised, but they have to be realized. Realizing these resources would need the co-operation of the Collectors. But I do realize that it is a very delicate task which you have to do. Of course, we know of complaints of harassment in collecting arrears and dues. But, at the same time, we have to be firm and we have to see that the collections are improved.

NATION NEEDS TODAY.

" What our country now wants are muscles of iron and nerves of steel—gigantic wills which nothing can resist."

—*SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.*

The one and only task before the Police

POLICE Administration

Sri K. RAMAMURTHY, I.P.S.,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

"Why the public is so critical about the police." The author of this article poses this question and answers it thereby giving a glimpse of the police administration problems. He concludes this article by saying "Let us concern only with the one and only task of improving the efficiency of the forces. Other problems will get solved to the satisfaction of all."

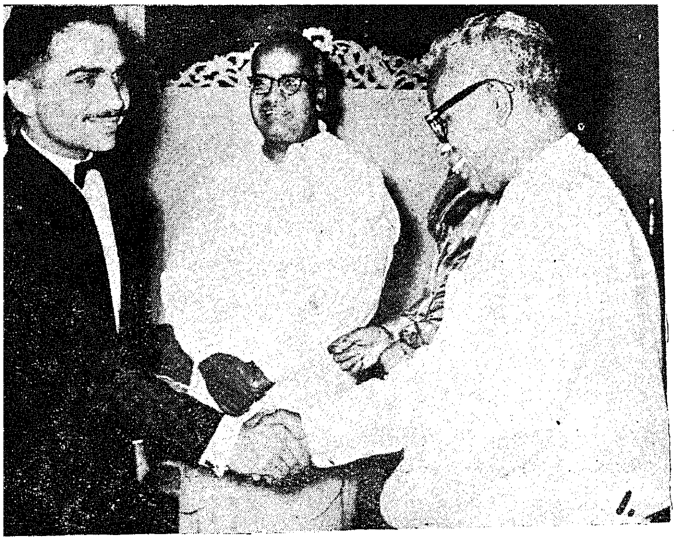
Police Officers faced problems in the olden days. Yet on the whole their performance did not come in for severe criticism. We have now been enjoying freedom for 16 years and one cannot escape the conclusion that the Police Force have come in for severe criticism at the hands of both the Public and the Press. What could be the reason for this change in their attitude ? Is it because the law enforcement agency has failed to rise to the occasion ? Is it because there has been no improvement in the techniques of the Police in their principal spheres of work, viz., crime control and law and order maintenance ? If this were true are our Administration Reports which report progressively decrease in crime, increase in detection and decrease in riots affecting public life not reporting truly ?

Improvements all round

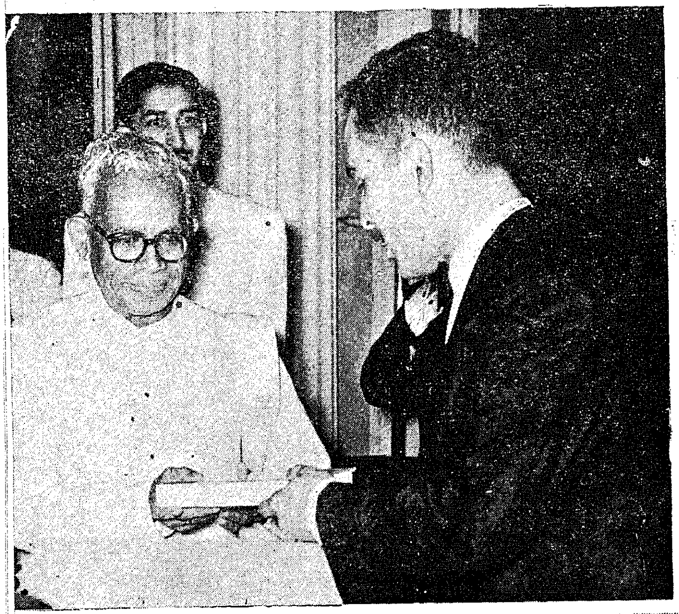
Improvements have been effected all round. Scientific approach to problems of crime and traffic have come to greater notice. More and more training schools to reorient the minds of young Police Officers have been started. Refresher courses have been organized almost in all States giving the Police Officers the latest trends of criminology and the way courts have interpreted principles of natural justice and individual freedom.

Police Commissions have been appointed all over India. The question of pay revision from the bottom has been taken up and in a way the scales of pay in most of the States have been revised though not to the entire satisaction of the Force. Houses for the constabulary are built at huge costs outside the Five-Year Plans but treated almost on the same priority basis as any plan scheme.

> **THE CUSTODIANS OF LAW**
>
> *The functions of the Police have changed enormously since the attainment of Independence and I am happy to say that our Police have, with alacrity, adjusted themselves to the new demands and requirements of society. They are not only the custodians of law and order but active participants in the exciting endeavour of the building up of our Nation. They have, of course, acquitted themselves creditably in their new role as well.*
>
> *It was in Madras that the Police were properly organised first in our country* 100 *years ago, and they have justified this signal honour by performing their onerous and difficult task of maintaining law and order and protecting the persons and property of the citizens in a praise-worthy manner.*
>
> *They deserve all congratulations on their success, and they are in need of the best wishes of the people, for their work is too delicate to be done without the co-operation of the people.*
>
> *Sri K. Kamaraj.*



The Visit of King of Jordan to Madras City



1. Chief Minister is seen receiving the King.
2. At the Raj Bhavan Dinner.
3. Presentation of a book by the Chief Minister.
4. At the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.
5. Mr. Nassouh Al Taher Vice-Chairman, of the Development Board, Jordan visited the Kapali Temple, Mylapore, on 12th December 1963.

Welfare Schemes probably unknown two decades ago have been started in all the States giving opportunity for the family members of the Policemen to supplement the income of the main bread-earner of the family, instituting scholarships for the children of the non-gazetted police personnel for technical and higher studies and so many other schemes. Our men are engaged in assisting villagers in developmental activities. Our work in times of natural calamities like floods or earthquake are commended universally. The system of recruitment aims at recruiting better educated persons to be enlisted to all ranks from the constabulary upwards. Methods of training have vastly improved by including in the syllabus many of the subjects which should help the Police Officers to be better qualified to deal with any problem that the Police may face. Subjects taught today include scientific aids to crime detection, police-public relations, traffic problems, etc. The procedure obtaining in most States has made favouritism in promotion impossible. Promotion Boards at all levels go by merit leaving no scope for nepotism. A severe view is taken by all senior Police Officers of any negligence by their staff in regard to prompt settlement of leave salary, pension and gratuity claims, withdrawal from Provident Fund, etc. In some States, a programme has been undertaken whereby retired officers are rehabilitated in private sector as their pension in these days of rising costs is below subsistence level. Annual Police Conferences are held where all senior officers discuss their mutual problems and take decisions for a better administration.

Why so critical?

In spite of all these, public criticism has been mounting. News items where policemen's work have been criticised by the courts or assaults on Police, torture complaints against the Police are displayed prominently in the Press. It is therefore pertinent to ask ourselves the Question "Why should the public be so critical about their Police"?

The Police Act V of 1861 defined the duties of a Police Officer thus:

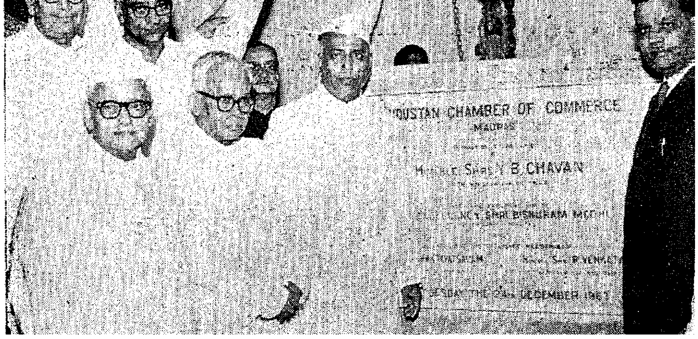
"It shall be the duty of every Police officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists and it shall be lawful for every Police officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant to enter and inspect any drinking shop, gaming house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly character".

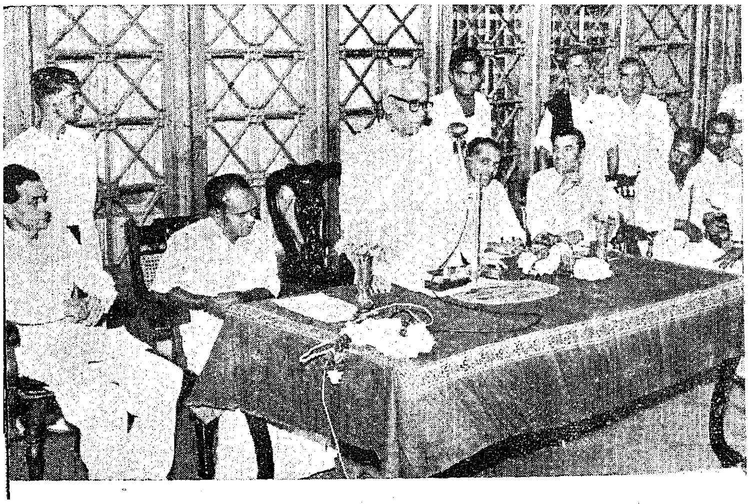
To-day we find an entirely different concept of the Police. We have to enforce many social laws and still protect the rights of the individual and society. We are called on to play the part of a friend and servant of the people. The old penal Law and Evidence Act and Cr.P.C. have stood the test of time and barring a few sections, the law makers of modern India have not felt the need for amending these laws. In other words while the public have become increasingly aware of their rights, the policemen should become increasingly aware of their responsibility under the Law. No longer can they afford to enter even a criminal's house without a search warrant or seize articles except in the presence of respectable residents of the locality. No longer should he treat a juvenile delinquent and an adult alike. Thus it is evident that in a Nation on its march towards the ideal Welfare State; a change in attitude is called for on the part of both the Public and Police alike.

Human Values

As mentioned earlier the individual is very much conscious of his rights and freedom. Nothing should be done by the Police Officer in a highhanded manner. Whether it is a question of dealing with criminal or a law breaker, the Police Officer should make sure that he is armed with all the necessary data before putting a curb on the individual's freedom. The law was made to protect the innocent and the weak. It cannot be helped if crooks seek shelter under the same Law. A traffic law violation cannot be looked upon with the same severity as a crime against person or property. This does not mean that we advocate for leniency in dealing with traffic law offenders. What is required is a polite and courteous behaviour on the part of the traffic Policeman's part towards the offender. Unnecessary holding up of traffic on the plea of checking leads to undue harassment and creates bitterness all round. The other day a man came with tears in his eyes with a complaint. It appears that his boy was run over by a lorry. A complaint was lodged immediately and he was still struggling 48 hours after the

Sri Y. B. Chavan, Union Defence Minister laid the foundation stone for the Building of Hindustan Chamber of Commerce at Madras, on December 24, 1963.





Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided over the meeting of the Last Grade Government Servants Association, at the Secretariat on December 20, 1963.

complaint to get at the child's dead body. Postmortem examination was over, but the body had not been handed over. On the top of this he was told that his boy was on the wrong side and the lorry driver was not at fault. A certain amount of sympathy and understanding of human values would have created a fund of goodwill in return in the above case even if the Police had found the child at fault.

By and large, there is still a great deal of hesitation to rush with complaints of the Police Station. I do not think that the reason generally putforth for this, viz., the ordeal a complaint or a witness has to undergo by attending the court on a number of occasions and be subject to cross-examination is really the root cause. Generally the approach of a Police Officer even when the complainant lodges a complaint is one of the suspicion or hostility. Many of the complainant is subjected to humiliation by irrelevant questions put to him by a Police Officer. There is less of friendliness and more of hostility and rigidity in the atmosphere in a Police station. One does not get to the officer in-charge of Police Station straightway but made to wait indefinitely in an atmosphere of unfriendly faces.

The attitude of partisanship should be eschewed completely. There is labour unrest both in the world of industry and agriculture. There is no short cut to establishing title or ownership except in a proper court of law. Labour laws and Tenant's Protection Acts have been codified. Where the evidence is clear, the Police should not hesitate to give protection to the rightful owner. While on this subject, it is to be noted that most of our Police Officers are not conversant with the provisions of these various enactments.

Investigation of murder cases

A word about investigation of murder cases. Truth must be got at by a direct and human approach to the villagers. Most of witnesses become objects of ridicule in villages and sometimes they are even murdered by the powerful opponent. A Police Officer should not lose interest in the case with the Court. He should visit the village even afterwards and find out if there has been any harassment. The opinion that the powerful anti-social element in a village can have the Police on his side should not become true.

Delays in investigation and charge-sheeting cause grave concern to the complainants. In offences against person such delays provide time for the bully to make the aggrieved, come to terms with him. In other cases there is a suspicion that all is not well with the Police Officers. Even more than recovery of property, people feel immensely happy with the Police Officer who makes a prompt spot visit, sympathises with the victim and enquires from the villagers in an effort to trace the culprit. Instances are not rare when people ask you to put in a word on their behalf to the Investigating Officer to take interest in their case. This should not happen. A Police Officer should take interest in all cases registered in his station limits.

A word about statistics. Recently a question was sought to be asked in the Assembly. It was this: 'Is there an upper limit to the number of prohibition cases that should be detected in a year in a Police Station ?' This raises a very vital problem. The efficiency of a station is often sought to be judged by the percentage of detection of property crime, the downward trend in the total number of cognizable or property offences, etc., there is therefore sometimes a tendency to refuse to register cases, to bring down the value of property lost or the number of persons who committed the crime. This problem is no doubt connected with the problem of adequate staff in stations to investigate cases. The revision of yardstick though aimed at by Police Commissions has not been satisfactorily evolved and requires the immediate attention of the Government and the Department.

An ideal Policeman

There are positive ways in which attitudes of Police Officers should be developed. An efficient Policeman is one who is thorough with the laws and rules that he is to enforce. He is respected by the people because he respects them. He is a friend of the poor because the rich cannot oppress them with his help. He is a friend of the children because he runs clubs for them and takes interest in their welfare. He is polite and courteous towards women. He has a kind word for anyone who seeks his help while on the beat. He respects dignity of human labour. With his end in view, he will give a helping hand to anyone who needs help on the highways or the roads. While in uniform on his rounds, he goes about his job without fuss. He will not encourage any pest who is likely to take advantage of his acquaintance with him to accost him in a familiar tone. In his official dealings with anyone, he is always matter of fact and

business-like. He is kind and at the same time stern in his official dealings. He has learnt the art of man management sufficiently to ensure that he gets willing co-operation and loyalty from his subordinates. Except when going home for his food or sleep, he is available at the police station or is on his rounds. He is thorough with drill and inculcates the spirit of discipline and hard work by holding regular parades himself. He is vitally concerned in the personal problems of his subordinates. So he is careful to see an even distribution of work and also T.A. He does not get irritated when asked to explain why a particular subordinate has got only so much salary not more. He believes in briefing the men everyday on what is expected of them and what work is to be done.

His sense of impartiality is seen in the fact that he goes on his rounds either by his own conveyance or by public conveyance. He avoids using the car that either party to a dispute may bring to take him. He will stay in the village common house but not in the house of either party nor eat their food. No intermediary is used except the village headman to talk to the people. No Tout is tolerated by him.

He has a high sense of integrity. He is incorruptible because he knows that is the only way to go up both in the estimate of the people and the Department he serves. He knows that his work is made easier because he is incorruptible. He also knows that by his merely being honest, he cannot achieve anything. It is in his interest that he keeps his staff free from corrupt practices and he is ruthless in handing over any corrupt sub-ordinate.

His conduct is above reproach; his character is exemplary; his bearing excellent. He is smartly dressed. He believes in practising what he preaches.

The one and only task

We cannot stop cataloguing the qualities of an ideal Police Officer. How could we ensure our officers to become ideal officers. It is inevitable that any progress should demand more finances. To retrace our steps our Police Officer could be efficient only by being regularly called to refresher courses. Our Police Officer could be incorruptible only if he is assured of a decent living within his resources. This could be achieved only by raising the salaries of these officers or alternatively by subsidising rations, clothing and granting free housing, medical and education facilities to the Police Officers and their families. Government conveyances should be available in every Police station for easy itineration and also quick spot visits.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, switched on the electric lights for the Conransmith Nagar Housing Colony at Perambur Barracks on 3-1-1964. Sri R. Sivasankara Mehta, Mayer, presided.

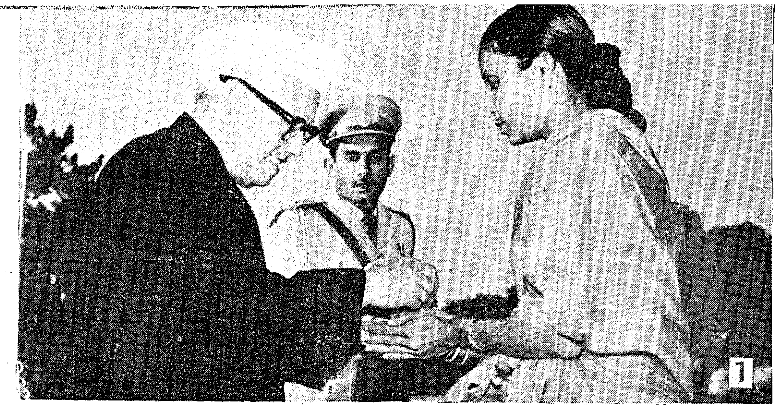
The volume or scriptory work in a Police station meant solely for executive work is mounting day by day. This should be reduced to the minimum. Similarly a survey should be undertaken of the non-Police work that Police Officers have been called upon to take up and the items taken off from the Police.

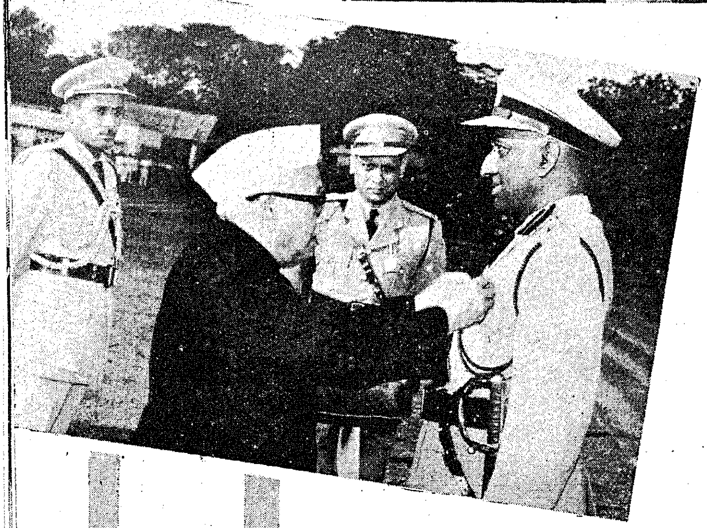
Let us not fight over the issue whether law should be amended to allow confessions before Police Officers admissible in Courts. Let us not worry ourselves if we are included in District Development Committees or not. Let us not ask the Politicians as to why Panchayat Raj should be ushered in so soon. Let us concern only with the one and only task of improving the Efficiency of the Forces. Other problems will get solved to the satisfaction of all.

Courtesy—*Police Science Congress Souvenir.*

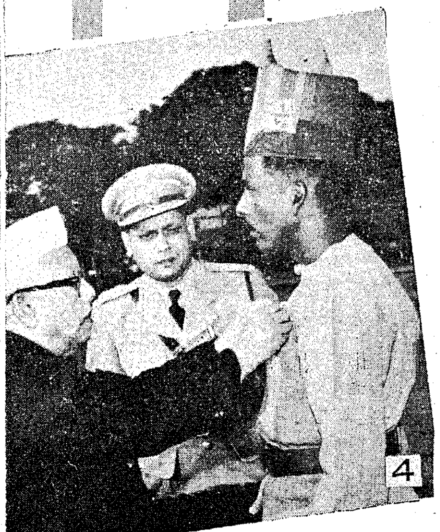
Savings Ensure Security

* In Savings lies Security—Yours and the Country's.
* Save and Invest for Victory today and Security tomorrow.





POLICE MEDAL AWARD



Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the Annual Police Medal Parade in the City on 6th January 1964.

. Mrs. Santhanam, wife of late T. S. Santhanam (Superintendent)(Independence Day award Medal).

Sri R. M. Mahadevan, Deputy. Inspector General (The Independence Day award Medal).

Smt. Vellaithai Ammal, wife of late Police Constable Solamalai Alagu Thevar (Police and Fire Services Medal).

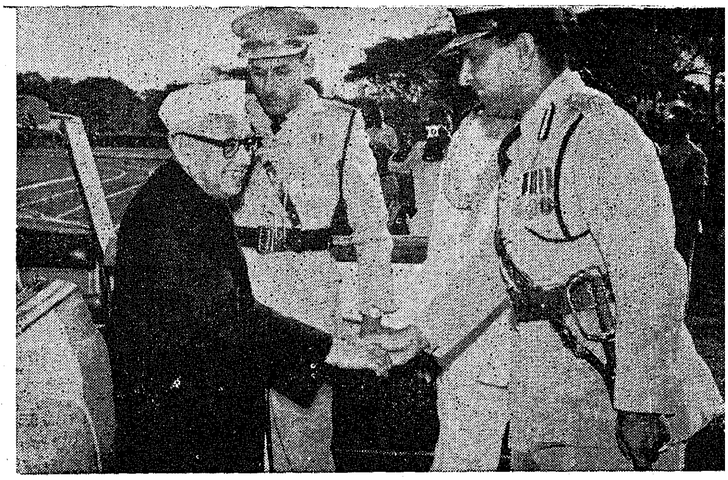
4. Sri A. Chellian, Constable (Police Medal for gallantry).

5. Sri M. A. Majeed, Head Constable (The Independence Day award Medal).

6. Sri F. V. Arul, Commissioner of Police (The President's Police and Fire Services Medal).

7. Sri M. B. Menon, Deputy, Inspector General (Independence Day award Medal).

Awards for Policemen



Sri Balakrishna Shetty, Inspector-General of Police, received the Governor on arrival at the Annual Police Medal Parade, on January 6, 1964.

The Madras Police is enjoying a high reputation in the country. A welcome decline in crime was noticed in 1963.

The Governor of Madras speaking at the Annual Police Medal Parade at the Rajaratnam Stadium, Madras, on January 7, made a mention about this and pointed out that with continued efficiency the drop in the crime could be maintained.

Sri Medhi complimented the men of the police force on their smart turn-out at the parade. As many as 63 persons in all, received medals from the Governor. Of these Solamalai Alagu Thevar (posthumous) and A. Chellian, constables, received respectively the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for gallantry, and the Police Medal for gallantry. Srimathi Vellathayi Ammal received the medal awarded to her husband the late Alagu Thevar.

Awards to Officers

Among the prominent officers who received the Independence Day Award for distinguished service were: Messrs. R. M. Mahadevan, F. V. Arul, M. Balakrishna Menon, A. C. Aditya Nadar and R. N. Krishnaswami. Among those who received the Police Medal were: Messrs. S. M. Diaz, A. S. R. Ponnuswami, H. R. Bangara, T. S. Sivanandam, R. AC. Timms, A. Daniel, G. Munuswami Naidu, V. K. Pell, V. T. Samuel, V. Sowrirajalu and T. S. Santhanam (posthumous).

The citations of the following three policemen will not be out of place here.

President's Medal for Gallantry

At about 3-00 a.m. on the 15th March 1962, Police Constable Solamalai Alagu Thevar received information that K.D. Chinnathurai *alias* Ramaswami and others wanted in a criminal case were in the house of Chinna Thevar in Kaliamman Koil street, Uthamapuram, and proceeded immediately with his informant in order to arrest them. En route they met Head Constable No. 391 who was returning from night patrol and who joined them. Constable Thevar had a lathi while the Head Constable was unarmed.

On arriving at the house it was decided that the Head Constable should station himself at the back of the house to prevent escape from the rear. Constable Thevar and the informant entered the house from the front. As they did so, three persons rushed out. Chinnathurai was found sitting close to the pial in a roofed shed. Constable Thevar told him he was under arrest being concerned in a robbery case and ordered him to accompany him to the Police station. Chinnathurai questioned why he should go to the Police station and then suddenly stabbed the constable on the inside of his left thigh with a dagger which he drew from his waistband. Constable Thevar shouted to the Head Constable for help and gallantly continued his efforts to apprehend the criminal who now stood up and stabbed him in the abdomen and on the hip. The informant who intervened to help the constable was also stabbed twice on his forearm but managed to snatch the dagger from Chinnathurai. By this time the Head Constable came into the house and seeing him the criminal broke loose and escaped through the side lane after scaling the rear wall. Constable Thevar who was unconscious from loss of blood was removed to hospital but succumbed to his injuries shortly after admission.

Police Constable Solamalai Alagu Thevar showed great courage in trying to apprehend the dangerous criminal even after being grievously wounded and gave his life in the performance of his duty.

At about 10-00 p.m. on the 20th June 1961, Police Constable No. 2538, Shri Anandapappu Chellian and Police Constable No. 310 (now Police Constable No. 475, Kanyakumari district) Sri T. P. Albert of the Sendamaram Out-Post, Tirunelveli district, were returning on cycles in single file from shandy beat duty at Pampukoil. At an isolated place constable Anandapappu Chellian, who was leading, was suddenly set upon by Thangiah, a notorious dacoit who had escaped from jail, with the object of seizing the musket he was carrying. Thangiah attacked the constable with a long aruval and inflicted a deep wound on his left hand. Constable Chellian abandoned his cycle and, despite the injury to his hand, grappled with the dacoit and prevented him from wresting his

musket. The dacoit then drew a bitchuva and stabbed constable Chellian in the chest and other places. Constable Chellian called constable Albert to shoot his assailant, but constable Albert hesitated for fear of injuring constable Chellian. When, however, he found that the dacoit was gaining the upper hand, he fired three shots at him aiming low. Thereupon the dacoit rushed at constable Albert brandishing the aruval and bitchuva, but before he could use either was shot dead by the constable.

During this sudden and murderous attack on him constable Anandapappu Chellian showed exemplary courage and devotion to duty of a high order.

Independence Day Award, 1961—for Meritorious Service

Late Sri T. S. Santhanam joined the force as Sub-Inspector on 11th October 1943. He was responsible for unearthing a series of house-breaking cases in Kumbakonam Taluk Station and Tiruvadamarudur. He was transferred to Gandarvakottai on 15th October 1957 and he brought to light the activities of two gangs of criminal Tribe members and was successful in booking them in two gang cases known as "Gandharvakottai Korava Gang Case" and the "Neppugai Valaya Gang Case". His work in those cases was so praiseworthy that the Government of Madras were pleased to grant him a reward of Rs. 200.

As Sub-Inspector, Thanjavur Town Station, from May 1949 and on special duty in the same district in 1950, the vigour, tact and firmness with which he handled the lawlessness created by unsocial elements in that district merit particular mention.

In 1956 he was promoted as Inspector of Police. In 1957 he handled the agrarian unrest in Kulithalai Circle with remarkable ability. He was again drafted to Special Branch C.I.D., in July 1958. The assistance rendered by this officer in the investigation of the Coimbatore district 100-rupee counterfeit currency note case is noteworthy. He did his best for the Department till his premature death.

REPUBLIC DAY HONOURS'

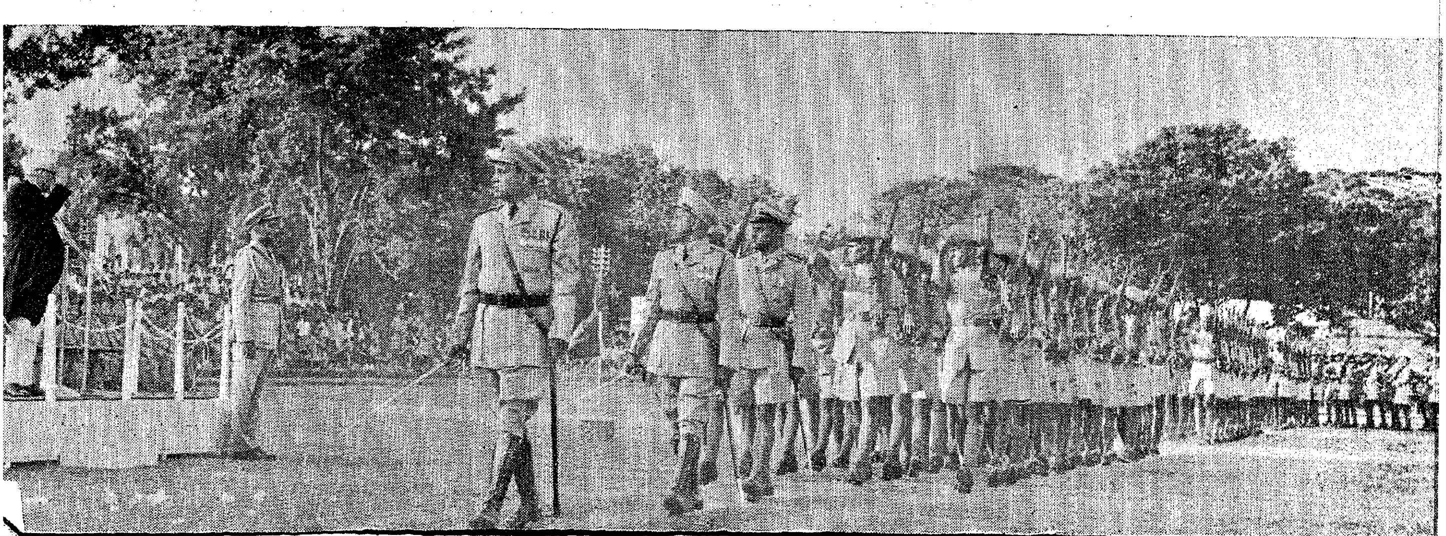
Six South Indians are among those who have received Republic Day Awards, announced yesterday for notable work in the fields of administration, education, medicine, science, arts, archaeology journalism, social work and sports.

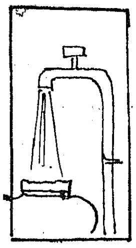
Dr. Jacob Chandy, Principal, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Mr. R. K. Narayan, novelist, Mysore, and Dr. T. N. Ramachandran, Special Officer, for Archaeology, Government of Madras, have been awarded Padma Bhushan while Mrs. Ambujammal, Social Worker, Madras, Dr. A. Gadde Jamakoteswar Rao, grape cultivator, Andhra Pradesh and M. J. Gopalan, cricketer, Madras, are recipients of Padma Shri.

Republic Day Medals

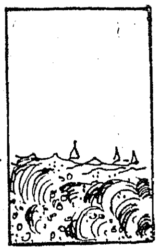
The President has approved the award of the Police and Fire Service Medals to 86 officers on the occasion of Republic Day. Of them 11 are from Madras. Messrs. Ponniah Lingadurai, Deputy Superintendent of Police; Vellat Kuttisankara Menon, Assistant Commandant, Malabar Special Police; Pallappalayam Ravutha Gounder Ravuthan, Inspector of Police; Ramaswami Naidu Thiruvengadasami, Inspector of Police; Ponnalathanda Ponnappa Kuttappa, Reserve Inspector of Police and Store-Keeper, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras; Subramania Pillai Lakshmanan, Sub-Inspector of Police; Govindasamy Naidu Jayaraman, Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police; Sanjeevi Gounder Dharma Gounder, Head Constable; Mottiah Pillai Govindarajan, Head Constable; Nedumbayil Anandan Nair, Head Constable; and Narayanan Krishnamurthi, Assistant Security Officer, Southern Railway.

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, took the Salute at the Annual Police Medal Parade at Rajaratnam Stadium, Madras, on January 6, 1964.





Fresh Water from Sea



SRI R. VENKATARAMAN, (*Minister for Industries, Madras*).

Madras faces acute shortage of water for edible and industrial purposes. Further development of industries around the City is threatened by lack of adequate supply of water. The State Government has already promised supply of millions of gallons of water for the defence and other industries and it is now at its wits' end to make good the promise. Costly schemes like bringing water from the Godavari and the Krishna or diverting some water from the Cauvery are seriously examined as there appears to be no other alternative. Acquisition of wet lands around the Red Hills and other lakes are under way for the augmentation of the City water supply.

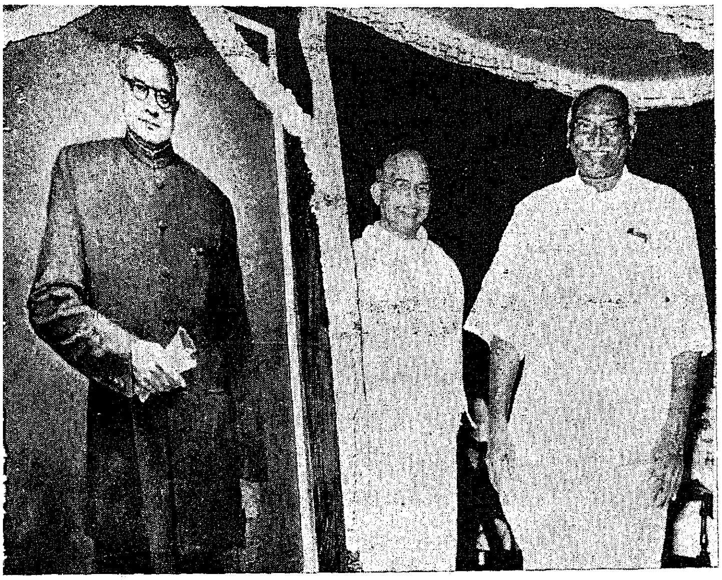
From my old room in the Secretariat in Fort St. George, I used to look out of the window and gaze at the vast expanse of the Bay of Bengal with a wish that it may turn into fresh water. I started collecting information about the sea water conversion schemes, the processes, their economics and the rest. The study of these data, together with the visit to some of these sea water conversion plants in the United States, has given me encouragement to hope for the realisation of the dream.

An old idea

Sea water conversion is not a novel idea. In fact, it is as old as the world. It is an artificial reproduction of the natural phenomena of rain. Till the Second World War no practical method of converting sea water into fresh had been discovered. But after the War, there has been a rapid advance in the technology and a number of units are now functioning in all parts of the globe, including Arabia, Africa, Australia and America. Sea water conversion is no longer a mere possibility but, an actual reality.

The Economic and Social Affairs Division of the United Nations is currently examining the problem of de-salination of mineral water for edible and industrial purposes and it has sent out experts to all parts of the world to make a preliminary survey. Mr. Weymarks, the U.N. expert, visited Madras some time back and discussed the problem with me. He has submitted a report to the U.N. on the economic and technical aspects and I understood from Rev. Fr. ReVrey, Director of the Water Resources, etc., in the U.N., that it may take a few months for the report to be published. We may look forward to gathering further material facts and information from this source.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, opened the Depot Building of the State Transport Department at Tondiarpet on December 20, 1963.



Sri K. Kamaraj who declared open the 37th Annual Conference of the Madras Music Academy on 20th December 1963, also unveiled a portrait of Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, at the Academy.

The biggest unit producing one million gallons a day has been set up by the United States Government at Point Loma, a few miles south of San Diego in California. By the courtesy of the Department of the Interior of the U.S. Government, I was able to visit as well as study the main features of this plant. Mr. Mulford, the Engineer-in-charge, explained that his plant is not operated as a commercial unit, but as a research and demonstration unit and that a considerable volume of the expenditure incurred in the plant related to research, trials, experiments and so on. Besides, the plant was shut down from time to time for experimental purposes. A high-level engineer is in charge for research purposes and may not be required for a commercial unit. These factors should be taken into account in evaluating the capital and operating cost of the plant.

Multi-stage flash process

Sea water is taken through an intake line to the intake pit and pumped up by an electric motor. The sea water is then progressively heated and then introduced into a large chamber, where a pressure just below the boiling point of the hot brine is maintained. When the brine enters this chamber, the reduced pressure causes part of the liquid to immediately boil—or flash—into steam. The remaining brine is passed through a series of similar chambers (multi-stages) at successively higher vacuum where the flash process is repeated at progressively lower temperatures. This process is known as the multi-stage flash process and the plant at Point Loma utilises 36 flashing stages. The flashed vapour is then condensed to produce fresh water. This in brief is the description of the process. The plant was erected by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and is run by a contracting firm. The capital cost of this experimental station of one million gallons is £ 1,640,000 or about Rs. 80 lakhs.

I am informed that the cost of operation will depend on the fuel used and the cost thereof. If furnace oil at international prices could be used for heating, the cost is bound to be small. If the plant is designed to produce 15 million-gallons a day, the cost according to the engineer-in-charge of the plant will be about 60 cents (American) per 1,000 gallons. On a smaller plant, it is estimated, the cost will be about one dollar, per 1,000 gallons.

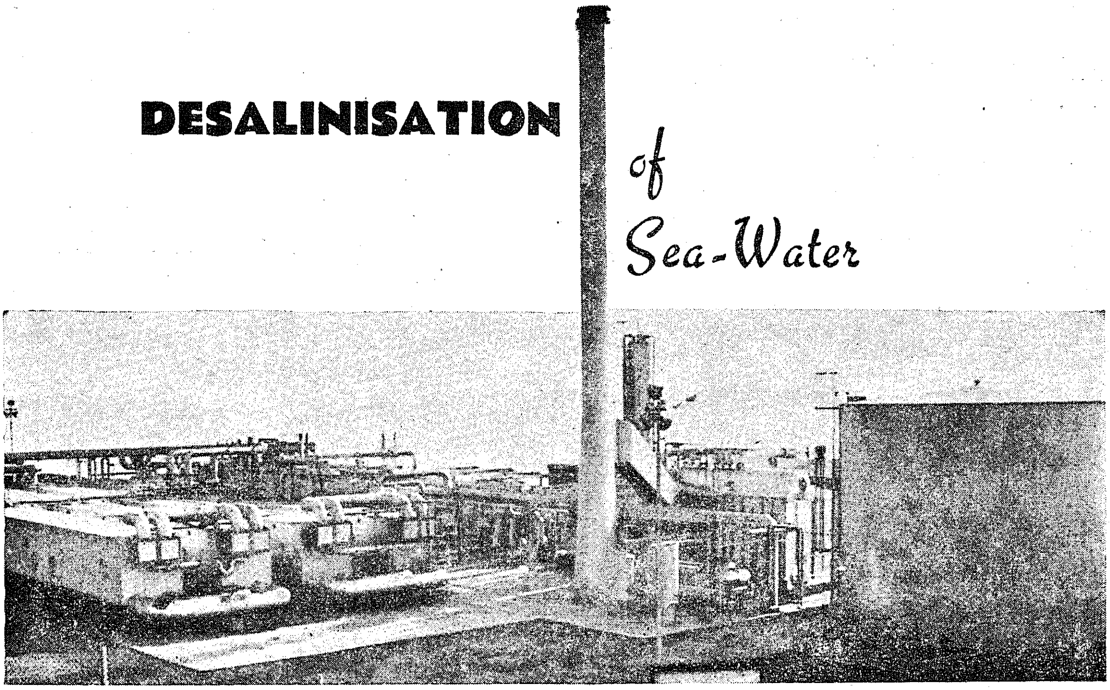
Power generation

If sea water conversion is combined with power generation, the cost will go down much further. It is said that in a million gallon plant, 10,000 KW. of power may be generated by using the steam. A ten-million-gallon unit with 100,000 KW. of power should be a worthwhile project for Madras.

I also visited the 100,000 gallons plant put up by Aqua Chem Inc. at Oxnard, near Los Angeles, California. This company claims to have put up plants practically in every part of the world from Kuwait to the Pacific island. They have also designed small units producing 15 to 50 gallons a day by using electric power. In a supermarket in Oxnard, I saw a unit of the size of a refrigerator producing fresh water from local non-edible mineral water. According to Mr. Preuit, the Vice-President of Aqua-Chem, one of the most economical methods of producing water is in connection with power plants. In that case, both power and water can be produced at a cost cheaper than each can be produced separately. Being a Saturday, there was only a care-taker in the plant and I could not get more details about the plant.

Madras City has an inadquate supply of water even for drinking purposes. If we do not plan ahead to meet the growing needs of the people and the industries, the City will soon decline. It is estimated that it would cost Rs. 75 crores to get supplies of water from the Krishna and about Rs. 35 crores to bring water from the Cauvery. Assuming that the running expenses will be recovered from sale of water and power, the capital cost of about Rs. 7 crores for 10 million-gallons of water makes the proposition very attractive. If it can be combined with power generation of 100,000 KW. the outlook is positively inviting. But accurate estimates of cost of the plant and operation can be had only from the engineering contractors in the line. At this stage, it appears that the scheme is worth an earnest investigation.

DESALINISATION of Sea-Water



Madras City which has been growing day by day has been pathetically dependent for its drinking water supply on the uncertain monsoon every year.

The City water supply system orginally designed for about one million population is unable to meet the requirement of double that number spread now over 50 square miles in area.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, who visited United States recently has come back convinced of the practicability of converting sea water into pure water to supplement the meagre water supply in the City. He has seen a million-gallon a day sea-water conversion plant in Point Loma San Diego, California, which has cost the United States Government 1·64 million or roughly, Rs. 80 lakhs.

Here is the description of the San Diego plant and its working.

The salt water conversion demonstration plant which the U.S. Government has built near San Diego, California, is the first large multi-stage flash plant in the United States and is among the largest sea-water conversion plants in the world.

The plant is adding to the City of San Diego's water supply at the rate of one million gallons of fresh water per day.

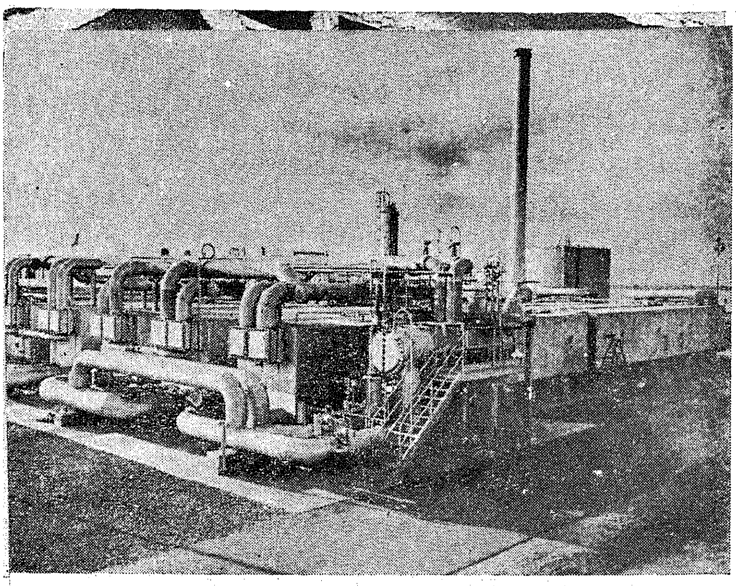
Officials point out that the plant also is making the most efficient use of fuel energy of any large plant of its type.

Because of the success of the San Diego demonstration plant (also designated as the Point Loma plant) the Office of Saline Water, U.S. Department of Interior, has announced that the two large salt-water conversion plants proposed for later construction will use the multi-stage flash process.

Future Plans

Future plans call for the construction of a desalinisation plant near Los Angeles, California, with a daily capacity of 50,000,000 gallons of fresh water. If authorised by the Congress, construction will begin in 1965 and be completed by January 1969. The second plant is proposed for construction in the early 1970's with a capacity of 150,000,000 gallons of fresh water per day.

The multi-flash process is a modernisation of the oldest and best understood method for converting sea water to fresh water—distillation.



A view of the Sea-water Conversion Plant in Point Loma, California. A proposal to construct a similar plant in Madras City is under consideration of the State Government.

The principle is simple. Water is vapourised at a much lower temperature than salts, and therefore when sea water is vapourised the water comes off as steam, while the salts are left behind.

Historians tell us that sailors have been distilling sea water aboard ship for over two thousand years. Until recent times the sea-going distillation apparatus was a simple contraption. The salt water was boiled in a kettle, on top of which was attached a coiled metal tube that trapped the steam and condensed it to a trickle of water.

Fuel conservation

Modern water stills are vastly more complex and more efficient. They conserve fuel by using energy over and over again. Most of the heat applied to water at one stage is recaptured and transferred to the next stage to vapourise more water.

Most of the large desalting plants being built today—including the San Diego installation—are the so-called " flash evaporators". They take advantage of the fact that in a partial vacuum water boils well below 212 degrees Fahrenheit (99 degrees Centigrade).

In the San Diego plant sea water is distilled in a series of 36 flashing stages. Salt water flows on to the floor of the first vacuum chamber at about 180 degrees and " flashes "—that is, explodes into a cloud of steam. The steam is condensed by relatively cool tubes near the roof of the chamber and fresh water showers into a trough suspended in the middle of the chamber.

In each successive chamber the salt water encounters lower pressure and gives up some of its energy as steam. By the time it has passed through the 36 flashing stages it has been converted to a brine no hotter than a warm tub bath.

Meanwhile, salt water entering the process has been pumped through the condenser tubes, starting at the cool end of the plant. At each stage this water picks up some heat from the condensing steam, so that by the time it has reached the hot end it is almost at flashing temperature. At that time it passes through the heater, gains a little more energy and then starts through the succession of flash chambers.

By this arrangement of chambers, about 90 per cent of the heat required for boiling is recirculated and only ten per cent is supplied by the salt water heater, which for the San Diego plant is a steam boiler utilising fuel oil.

Economic feasibility

The primary purpose of the San Diego saline water conversion demonstration plant is to demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of the multi-stage flash process for solving water supply problems. In line with this purpose, the plant will be operated for long periods to produce water and thereby to establish cost, reliability and economic data. Careful records of the technical and operating difficulties and of the operating costs are being kept so that an accurate evaluation of the process can be made.

A secondary, but still highly important, purpose is to find ways of improving the process to make it less expensive and to eliminate any technical difficulties which may develop.

It is planned to run a series of tests on corrosion and on control of scale deposits in the evaporators.

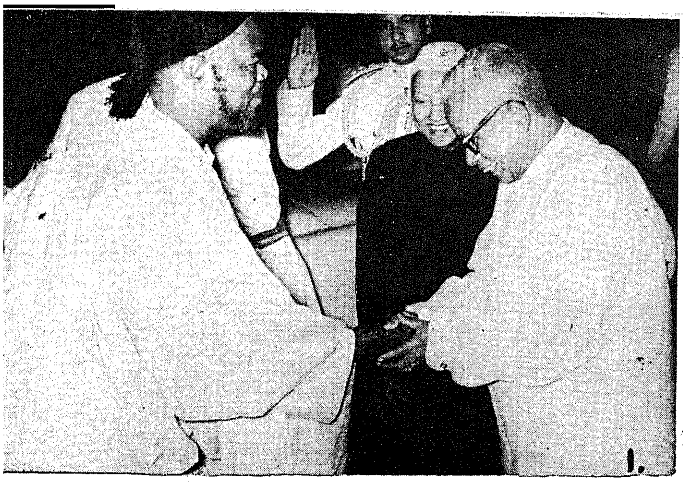
Important tests

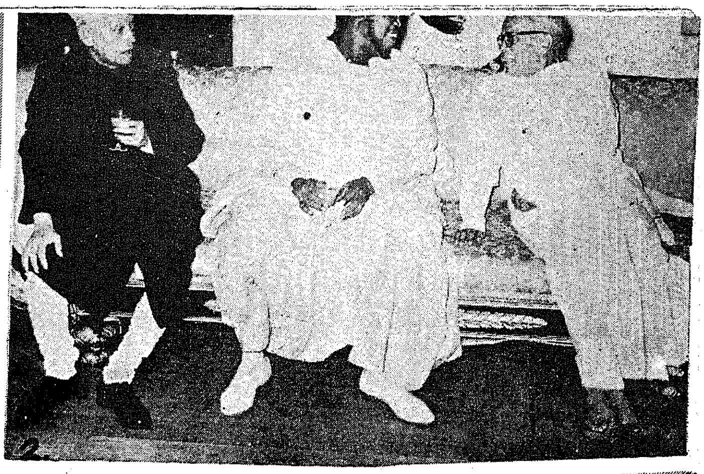
These tests are important because the total production of the plant may be increased and the fuel consumption decreased—thereby reducing the cost of water produced—if the operating temperature of the salt water is raised. The temperature of the salt water can be raised only if better methods of controlling the formation of scale can be developed.

Sea water, and most brackish water, tends to form hard mineral deposits on hot metal surfaces. This coating impedes the flow of heat and can also clog pipes.

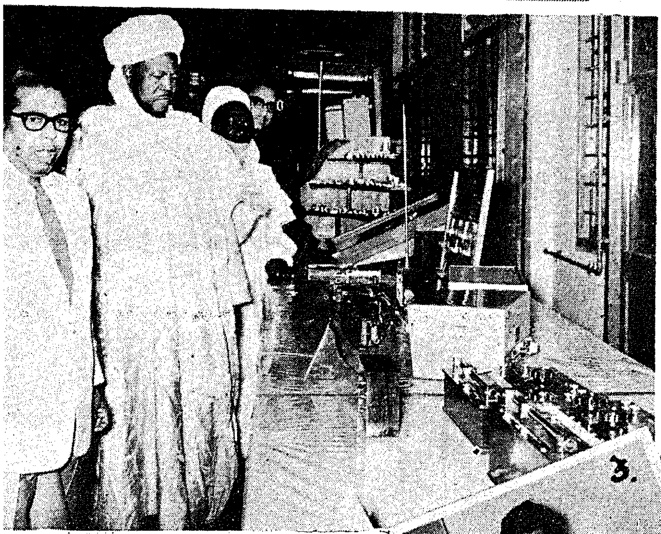
At temperatures up to about 200 degrees, scale can be controlled by adding acid or certain organic chemicals to the incoming water. But at higher temperatures a still harder scale forms. Yet the prospect of operating a water distillation plant at higher temperatures is inviting.

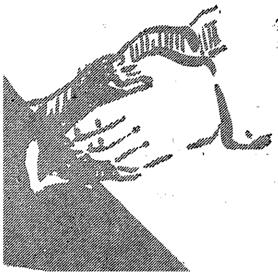
The San Diego plant could produce 30 to 35 per cent more water per pound of fuel if the hottest chamber were held at 250 degrees instead of the 200 degrees called for in the operations procedure.



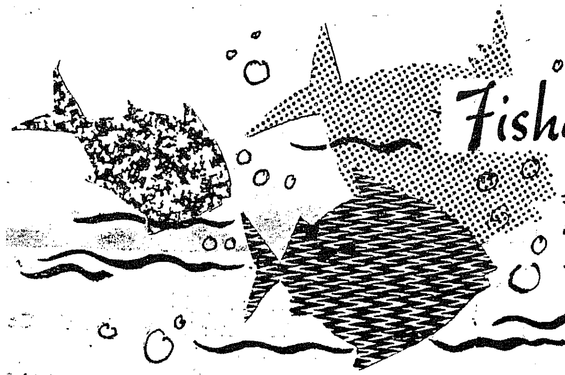


1. At the State Dinner at Rajaji Hall.
2. The visiting Prime Minister is seen with the Governor and the Chief Minister.
3. At the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Egmore.
4. At the Industrial Estate, Guindy
5. At the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur
6. Kumari Vijayantimala Garlanding the Prime Minister.





VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF NORTHERN NIGERIA



Fisheries
A PLAN TO SOLVE TWIN PROBLEMS.

In addition to being an important source of food supply, rich in proteins and albuminoids food fishes play an important part in the manufacture of several bye-products in use in every day life. Lacking the resources for modern fishing equipment the fisherman carry on their avocation in the traditional way and hence their standard of living is very low. The per capita annual consumption of fish in the State is also low at 11.3 lb. "The Fisheries" Plan of the State is intended to meet these twin problems of backwardness of the fishermen and the low level of fish production.

Madras State, with a coast line of 1,000 kilometres and with about 4·57 lakh acres of inland waters, is rich in fisheries resources. There are four Marine Biological Stations of Ennore, Krusadai Islands, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari. Two Technological Stations at Tuticorin and Kanyakumari and a Fresh Water Biological Station at Bhavanisagar are in-charge of qualified Research Officers.

There are 244 coastal fishing villages with a total fishing population of 245,600. These fisher-folk possess about 5,000 boats, 23,160 catamarans and 3 lakhs of fishing nets. The estimated landings of marine fish in 1961–62 were about 93·280 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 823 lakhs. The catches comprised mostly of Ribbon fish, Sardine, Cat fishes, Sharks, Skates, Rays, Mackerals, Silver bellies, Jew fishes, Pomfrets, Seer, Horse mackerels, Flying fish, Mullets and Prawns.

During recent years the Fisheries Department has been carrying on experiments in deep-sea fishing, mechanisation of indigenous crafts, designing of new types of boats and introduction of modern types of nets. These have given encouraging results. Several new fishing ground have been located and the fisher-folk are satisfied with the utility of mechanised fishing.

Poet Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai was honoured at the Bharati Birth Day Celebrations. Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Minister, presenting a 'Ponnadai' to the Poet.

Development schemes

There are about 45,760 inland fisher-folk possessing about 20,000 implements.

Twenty-two fish curing yards are maintained by the Government wherein good quality salt is supplied to fishermen at subsidised rates for curing fish under the technical supervision of Fisheries Departmental Staff. Two ice plants of 5 ton (each) daily output and storage facilities for 30 tons have been contracted at Tuticorin and Mettur Dam. In addition cold storage plant with a capacity of 2 tons storage was put up at Ennore. Eight more plants of 2 tons each are planned to be put up in both landing and consuming centres. They are

under various stages of construction. They have total production capacity of 15 tons of ice per day plus 40 tons storage facilities. One cold store unit of 2 tons capacity is also being put up at Nagercoil.

Fishermen Co-operatives

There are 354 fishermen co-operative societies with about 42,000 members on their rolls with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4½ lakhs. They issue small loans to the members during the off season and also inculcate the spirit of thrift and co-operation among the fisher-folk, long term and medium term loans extending over a period of 12 years and 5 years respectively are issued to these societies by Government for enabling their members to redeem themselves of their prior debts and to undertake fish marketing themselves.

Through exploratory fishing operations, the Fisheries Department has located rich deep sea fishing grounds off Pulicat, Ennore, Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Pamban, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari and arrangements are being made for their commercial exploitation. Thirty-one small mechanised boats have already been distributed to fishermen co-operatives together with nylon fishing nets.

Pearl Fisheries

The pearl and chank-fisheries of Gulf of Mannar are State monopolies and yield a substantial revenue besides supporting a large population of divers. The pearl fishery conducted off Tuticorin in March-May 1961 fetched a total catch of 15,396,928 oysters out of

PLENTY OF FISHES IN KANYAKUMARI

Almost throughout the year fish is found in plenty in the Kanyakumari seas, the meeting place of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Here the fishing industry has developed into a money-fetching proposition.

Since the Government has established cold storage and ice plants in the district, preserved fish is available to the consumers even during those seasons when fish cannot be hauled from the sea due to the weather conditions. The Government has also been extending facilities for deep-sea fishing by providing mechanised boats nylon nets, etc., at concessional rates. Apart from this, the fishermen are using catamarans and other country craft to ply their trade. Hence there is abundant scope for extending the industry further.

40th Anniversary Celebration of the Guild of Service was celebrated at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 21st December 1963.

which 10,275,776 oysters were received as Government share and a revenue of Rs. 2,98,840 was realised by the department by sale of its two-thirds share of oysters. During 1961–62 about 689,728 chanks were fished.

Schools have been opened for fishermen's children. Fisheries science plays a large part in their curriculam. The children are taught handicrafts like coir rope making, mat weaving, net making, etc. Books, pencils and stationery articles are given free to these children.

An aquarium belonging to the Department is located at Madras and tropical fishes like Gold fish, Black millies, Sward tails, Guppies, Tetra, Blue Gourami, Jewel fish, Fire mouths and food fishes like Catla, Labeo, Gourami, Murrels, Chanos, Etroplus, Eels, etc., are kept. Most important fish farms are Mettur Fish Farm, Poondi fish farm, Chetpet fish farm Vellore Fort meat Farms, Bhavanisagar fish farm, and Chingleput Fort meat farm. All the departmental and provincialised tanks in the State are intensively stocked with quick growing fishes every year. The biological station at Ennore supplies biological specimens to various educational institutions throughout the country.

In addition to being an important source of food supply, rich in proteins and albuminoids food fishes play an important part in the manufacture of several bye-products in use in every day life. They are fish oil, (body oil and liver oil) shagreen, Isinglass, fish glue, fish meal (guano) fish fin soup, Pearl essence, fish manure etc.

Under the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 222 lakhs are being implemented.

Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Minister for Health, who inaugurated the All India Medical Conference in the City on December 28, 1963, is being introduced to the delegates.

A civic reception was given by the Mayor of Madras to the members of the All India Medical conference on December 28, 1963.

Medical Services in Madras State

Medical facilities in the State are provided by means of hospitals and dispensaries, maintained by the State Government as well as by local Bodies and Private Agencies. The total number of beds maintained, etc., are furnished below :—

Hospitals

	Number.
Government	246
Local Bodies	27
Private Agencies	53
Total ..	326

Bed Strength

	Number.
Government Hospitals	19,084
Non-Government Hospitals ..	5,672
Total	24,756

Staff

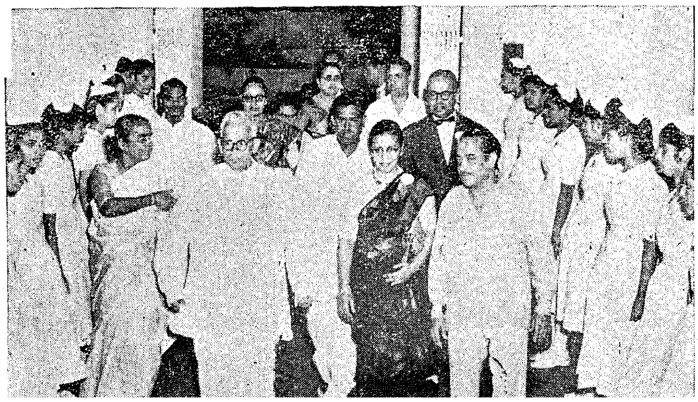
Number of doctors in hospitals	1,896
Number of nurses in hospitals (including Maternity Assistants)	3,713
Total ..	5,609

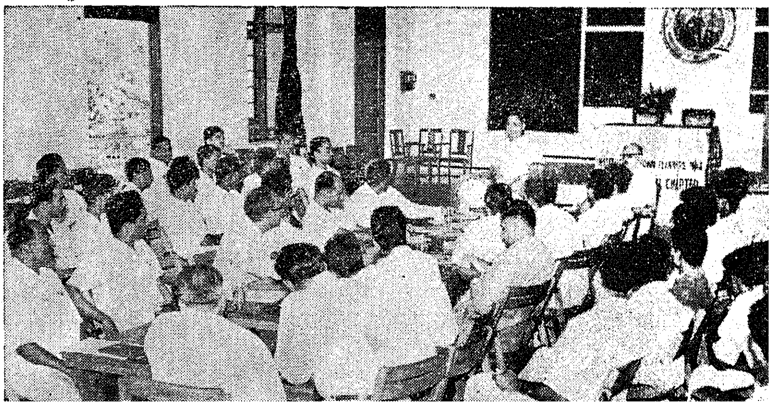
Dispensaries

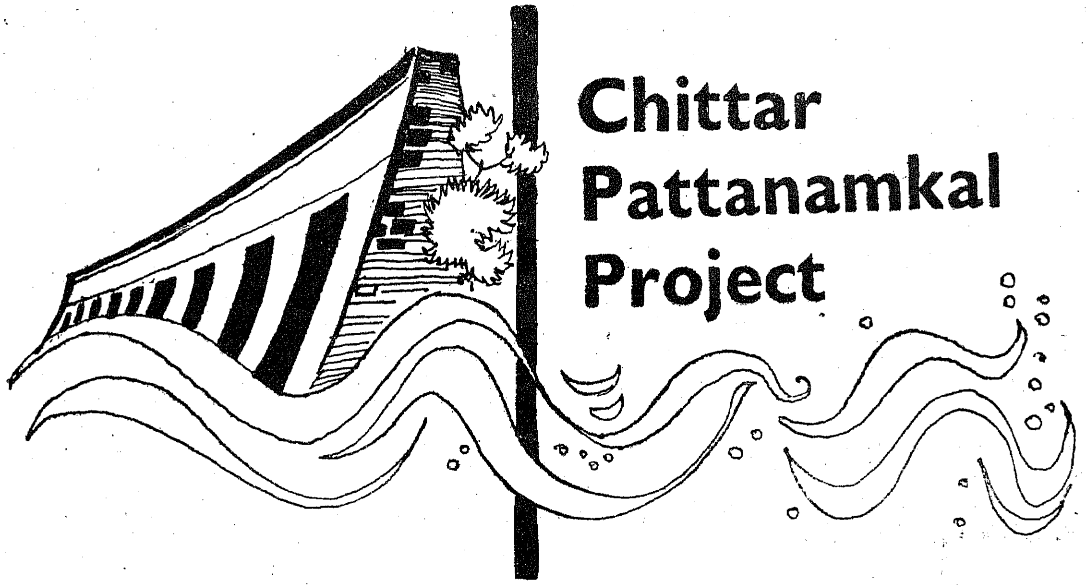
Government (including subsidies)	331
Local Bodies	254
Private	34
Total ..	619

The First Biennial Conference of Madras Government Nurses Association was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam Chief Minister, at the Stanley Medical College, Madras, on December 10, 1963.

The Eleventh All-India Conference on Animal Diseases was inaugurated by Smt. Jyothi Vencatachalam, Minister for Public Health, at the Children's Theatre on January 6, 1963.







Chittar Pattanamkal Project

A project benefiting Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts.

The Chittar-Pattanamkal Project in Kanyakumari district, estimated to cost about Rs. 680 lakhs, when completed, will help to irrigate 15,000 acres of double crop lands in Kanyakumari district and 17,000 acres of single crop lands in Radhapuram sub taluk area of Tirunelveli district. The foundation stone for the Project was laid by Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, former Chief Minister, on 26th September 1963.

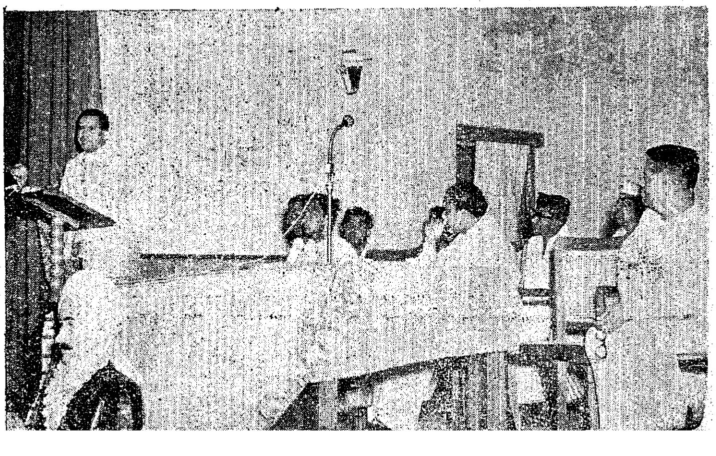
Ever since the area comprising of the Kanyakumari district was transferred to the Madras State in 1956, the Government of Madras have been concentrating their attention in implementing several development projects for the advancement of farmers. This area was famed as the granary of the former Travancore State from where paddy was taken to the deficit areas and it has been the aim of the Government of Madras to still further enrich it. Pechiparai Dam, which serves Kanyakumari district, was constructed in the early years of the present century (1905). Because of its age and the methods of construction adopted in those days, the dam was leaking rather badly in several places. The Travancore Government took steps to grout the dam with an idea of stopping the leakages. After the dam was taken over by the Public Works Department of the Madras Government work was speeded up and completed with the result that the leakage from the dam now is very insignificant. The dam and its vicinity have been considerably cleaned up and made attractive to tourists. The canal system has also been very much improved by doing lining and revetment work wherever necessary. With the water so saved, it has been possible to extend some of the channels of the system to irrigate approximately an area of 4,350 acres.

The Neyyar Irrigation Project of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State was expected to benefit this area also, but no work had been commenced till the Madras Public Works Department took charge of the area. Since taking charge, the department excavated the Kanyakumari Branch Canal and attended to the other allied works. The Kanyakumari Branch Canal was opened by Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, the then Chief Minister, on the 25th April 1963. This project is now ready to irrigate an extent of about 7,000 acres in Kanyakumari district.

Costly lift irrigation scheme

Some portions of Vilavancode taluk in Kanyakumari district do not have even drinking water during the summer. In this area there are numerous small tanks

Bharati Birth day was celebrated in the City at Sathyamurthy Bhavan on December 28th 1960. Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity inaugurated the celebrations.



but they very often become dry. To benefit this area the Vilathurai Lift Irrigaton Scheme has been executed., It is a very costly scheme where water has to be lifted to a level of 200 ft. from the river bed and then distributed to the paddy fields. It is doubtful if such a high lift has been attempted elsewhere in our country. This costly scheme has been implemented only to benefit the people of the locality.

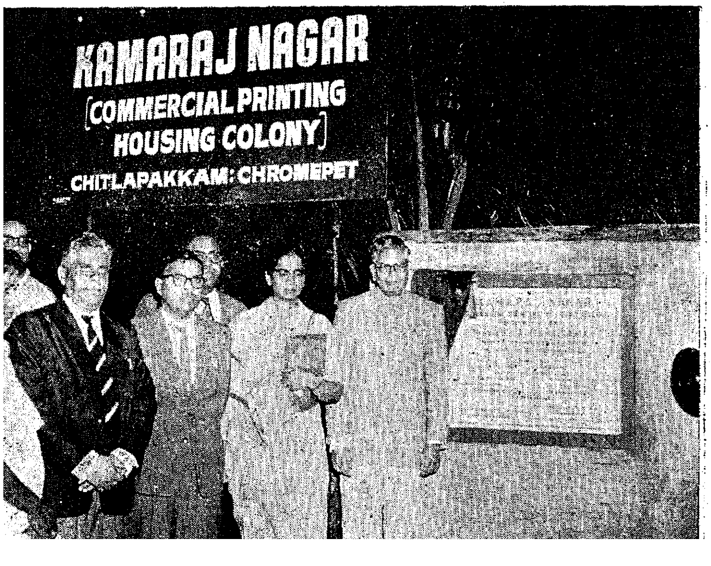
The numerous ponds which irrigate the paddy fields in the area are also being repaired in the interest of food production.

There are still more areas in Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks which do not have any irrigation facilities. The former Travancore Government thought of constructing dams across the two Chittar Rivers which fall into the Kodayar River below Pechiparai dam and to take their waters into the Left Bank Canal of the Kodayar System and to excavate a new canal from this to irrigate Vilavancode taluk. The extent proposed to be irrigated was 15,000 acres. After the Madras Government took over, detailed investigations were made. To bring down the cost, only a dam across one of the Chittar Rivers was proposed and the channels taking off from the Thirupparappu weir across the Kodayar river were proposed to be extended. Thus, through the existing irrigation system and with the new proposals the whole of the commandable area of Kanyakumari district was expected to be covered by irrigation.

Surplus water utilisation

The Kanyakumari district is to a great extent, similar to the other areas on the western side of the Ghats where there is plenty of water due to the never failing south west monsoon. A good quantity of this rain water falls into the sea. It was often suggested by Sri K. Kamaraj, the former Chief Minister to investigate whether the excess water that will be avilable after serving the irrigation needs of Kanyakumari district could not be diverted to the southern portions of the Tirunelveli district where the rainfall is very low being in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats. The Public Works Department examined the various possibilities of utilising the surplus waters to the best advantage. As the quantity of water to be diverted may not be very much it was finally decided to improve the existing irrigation canals so that they could carry more water, and take a branch canal from the Nilaparai channel of the exisiting Kodayar Irrigation System in the Kanyakumari district to irrigate the southernmost portions of the Tirunelveli district (Radhapuram sub-taluk area). It was felt that water should not be allowed to be wasted into the sea when there are vast areas of land on which it has not been possible to raise any crop at all. Now, we feel that we have carried out a sacred duty by so doing.

Kamarajnagar (Commercial Printing Housing Colony) at Chitalapakkam ne r Chrompet was declared open by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, on December 6, 1963.



The details of the project

The Chittar-Pattanamkal Project as approved by Government will consist of the following works :—

(i) Raising the F.R.L. of Pechiparai Reservoir by 6' and increasing its storage by 840 M.Cft.

(ii) Raising the F.R.L. of Perunchani Reservoir by 6' and increasing its storage by 590 M.Cft.

(iii) Construction of two dams across the two Chittars to form 2 reservoirs—One on Chittar I with a gross capacity of 535 M.Cft. and the other on Chittar II with a capacity of 964 M.Cft.

(iv) An interconnecting channel between the Chittar I and II reservoirs to use the storages of both.

(v) A feeder channel from the reservoir on Chittar I to the existing Left Bank Canal of the Kodayar System.

(vi) Improving and lining the Left Bank Canal of Kodayar System to take in the additional flow diverted from the two Chittar reservoirs.

(vii) Excavation of the new Pattanamkal channel from mile 6/4 of the Left Bank Canal of Kodayar System of irrigate 10,000 acres of double crop through a net work of distributaries.

(viii) Extending the existing two channels taking off from the Thirupparappu weir (the Left Bank Canal by 16 miles and the right bank canal by 5½ miles) to benefit 5,000 acres of double crop including the existing irrigation of 1,543 acres.

(ix) Improvements and lining for the Pandiankal upto mile 1/3, Thovala channel up to the branching off Nilapara channel and also for the first one mile and two furlongs of the Nilapara channel.

(x) Excavating a new channel from mile 1/2/250 of Nilapara channel for a length of 20 miles 4 furlongs up to Radhapuran, tail inginto Mahendran Tank to benefit 17,000 acres.

The cost of the Project is estimated at Rs. 680 lakhs. The area benefited by the Project will come to 15,000 acres which will raise two crops in Kanyakumari district and 17,000 acres of single crop in Tirunelveli district. Thus, the gross area will be 47,000 acres. While the area in Kanyakumari district will raise wet crops, only dry crops are proposed for irrigation in the Tirunelveli area, like cholam, ragi, chillies, etc. The sub-soil water level in the present dry area of Radhapuram sub-taluk may improve and with the supply of water available in wells, coconut and plantain crops which are already grown there will be encouraged.

The dams across Chittars will submerge about 2,000 acres of plantations and Government lands, of which 960 acres consist of rubber plantations. This is inevitable. In view of the large benefits accruing from the Project this small inconvenience to the rubber industry has to be put up with. About 40 acres in Kerala State limits will also be submerged. It is hoped that the Kerala State, with the good neighbourly relationship we have, will kindly consent to acquire them for us on payment of suitable compensation.

It is hoped that the people of the area who have already welcomed the project will extend their wholehearted support for the early implementation of the scheme and also utilise the irrigation potential fully and quickly. A special responsibility devoleps on the ryots of Radhapuram sub-taluk. It is proposed to give irrigation to dry crops only in this area, instead of to paddy which is the usual way so that the benefit can be spread over a wider area. Also recent studies have revealed, that while the productivity of one acre inch of water is 115 lb. of ragi, it is as low as 30 lb. of paddy. Hence, it is believed that the irrigation of dry crops besides benefiting a larger area will produce greater wealth than a wet crop can do. For taking to this type of irrigation, the co-operation of the ryots is quite essential and it is hoped that it will be forthcoming. The raising of coconuts and plantains on arge scale is also visualised.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, examining a box (Forest Product) at the Forest Officer s Conference held at Rajaji Hall Madras, on December 10, 1963.

All Types of Arms and Ammunition needed for Armed Forces now produced in India

India now produces all types of small arms and ammunition needed for the armed forces. Production in ordnance factories more than doubled in the past two years. In the first half of this year, these factories produced goods valued at 65 crores of rupees, as against 40 crores last year. Next year, the output is expected to be worth more than a 100 crores of rupees. Giving this information to newsmen recently the Minister for Defence Production, Mr. Raghuramiah, said the Ishapore Factory would achieve, in a couple of months, its monthly target of 2,500 semi-automatic rifles.

Measures to Strengthen Co-operative Administration

Mehta Committee's Suggestions

The Committee on Co-operative Administration has suggested that State Governments should promote the formation of federal co-operative bodies where they are not in existence, review the working of existing federal institutions and consider the question of transferring to them some of the statutory powers of the Registrar. The Co-operative Societies Act should be amended suitably to provide for such transfer in areas where the conditions are favourable.

The Committee, headed by Sri Vaikunth Lal Mehta, was appointed in April 1963, in accordance with a decision taken at the Lucknow Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in February 1963. Its task was to prepare a report on measures to strengthen the co-operative administration in the States.

The report notes that the co-operative movement, which until a few years ago was mainly concerned with credit, has become diversified and has extended to other fields of economic activity. The responsibilities of the administration have thus become increasingly complex and difficult. It is in this context that the Committee has made recommendations for strengthening the staff of the co-operative departments in the State Governments. At the same time, it has emphasised that any increase in the size of the co-operative departments should not lead to any interference in the day-to-day working of co-operative institutions such as would adversely affect their freedom and autonomy.

Dr Freeman Kenneth Stewart, Secretary of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit met Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries at Secretariat on December 10, 1963.

In its recommendations the Committee says that ultimately the supervision of co-operative societies other than primary credit societies should be transferred to appropriate federal agencies, primary credit societies, being supervised by central banks. Until, however, systematic arrangements are made within the co-operative sector, supervision has to remain the direct responsibility of the co-operative departments.

The Committee lays stress on the need to ensure that extraneous forces, political or otherwise, are not allowed to influence the working of co-operatives, which are essentially business organisations. In this context it expresses the view that any transfer of powers to Panchayat Raj Institutions will dilute the responsibility of the co-operative departments and will impede progress towards the transfer of authority to federal agencies which will make the movement self-disciplined and self-regulatory.

To ensure objectivity of co-operative audit, the Committee has recommended the setting up within the co-operative department of a separate wing exclusively for the purpose of audit, under a Chief Auditor, who would have the rank of Joint Registrar. It is felt that a separate line of command for audit below the Registrar would ensure independence of audit and at the same time provide for audit staff with the right background.

As regards the specific task of strengthening the co-operative departments, the Committees' recommendations are as follows :—

At the head of the co-operative administration in a State would be the Registrar, whose status should not be lower than that of the heads of other developmental departments. In States where the co-operative movement has established wide ramifications covering many aspects of economic activity, the Registrar should have the status of a Commissioner.

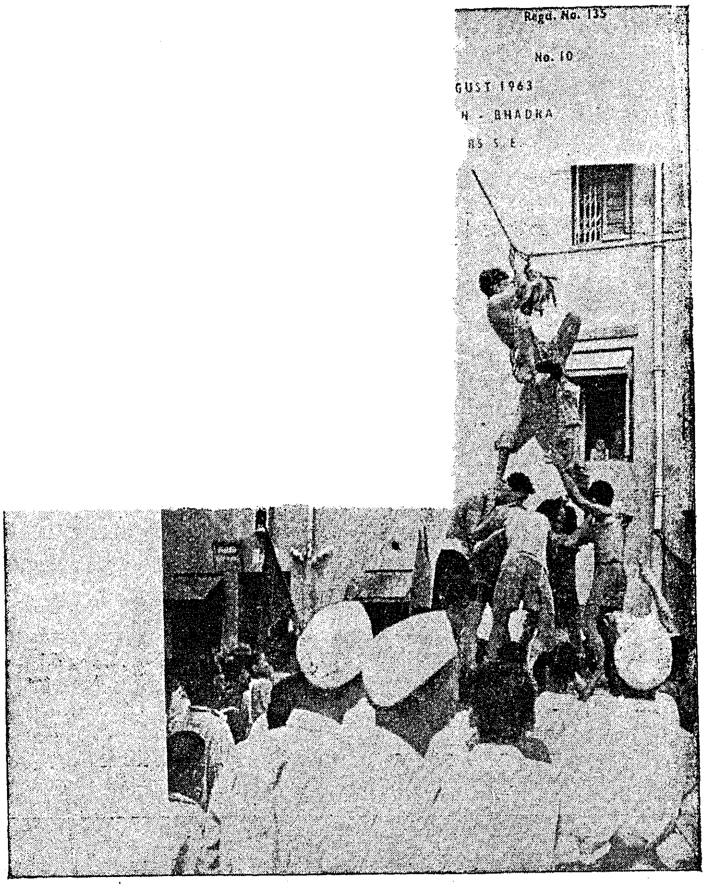
Functional advisers

The Registrar should be assisted by six functional advisers at headquarters, each with the status of Joint Registrar. Irrespective of the size of the State, there should be a joint Registrar each for (1) audit, (2) banking and credit, (3) co-operative marketing and processing of agricultural produce and (4) industrial co-operatives. There should also be Joint Registrars for co-operative farming and consumers' co-operative stores.

In States where divisional offices of the Revenue Department have been established, divisional officers of the co-operative department should also be created with identical jurisdiction. In other States such offices may be considered in certain specific circumstances. In some cases it should be possible to delegate to the divisional officers some of the powers of Registrar relating to the sanction of financial assistance to co-operatives under various plan schemes.

At the district level, there should be an officer to represent the co-operative department so far as the district as a whole is concerned. Besides, each circle should have an officer, assisted by at least two inspectors.

The Committee has also made recommendations on such other subjects as division of departmental machinery loaning of departmental staff and recruitment and training. The Committee has expressed itself in favour of keeping the post of Registrar on the I.A.S. cadre, but has pointed out that the officer should have twelve years' standing in the I.A.S., including about two years in the co-operative department. The question of creating an All-India Co-operative Service, it says, should be kept open, and a decision taken after the proposal to constitute an All-India Agricultural Service has been finally settled.



Besides many new features introduced recently giving the authentic views of the highest in authority in the State, ***Andhra Pradesh*** Journal published in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi gives also numerous informative articles about the Defence Preparedness of the Nation and the People's effort in different fields.

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Director of Information and Public Relations,
Andhra Pradesh.

Self-Restraint *vs* Self-Indulgence

"Pulanadakkamum Pulan Nugarchiyum" the Tamil version of Mahatma Gandhi's Self-Restraint *vs.* Self-Indulgence is a commendable addition to the Gandhian literature in Tamil.

The booklet is a collection of articles written by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India", "Navajivan" and "Harijan" on the need for birth control and the means to be adopted. Gandhiji deprecated the preventive measures though he was not an antogonist of Family Planning. Use of contraceptives and other artificial method he said, will lead to degeneration of Society involving the moral ethics of the human beings.

Self-Restraint — Pulanadakkam — according to Gandhi, is the best method for checking the population growth, which may also strengthen the connubial relationship contributing much to a happy and exemplary family life.

To preach a particular philosophy is one thing and practising it is another; but Gandhi strictly adhered to the spirit and latter of what he said. To-day people are aware that self-restraint is good, but brush it aside as if it is *ultra vires.* Perhaps it is due to the weakness of man, a frail creature of God!

In translating the booklet in Tamil, with his mastery over Tamil and English Sri N. Ramarathnam has done a good job deserving the appreciation of the public.

"Pulanadakkamum Pulan Nugarchiyum", a Tamil version of Gandhiji's 'Self-Restraint vs. Self-Indulgence" translated by Mr. N. Ramarathnam (Published by the Tamilnad Gandhi Smrark Nidhi, Gandhi Museum, Madurai; pp. 162, *Rs.* 1·50).

Theatres Indian and Western: Their Mutual Impacts

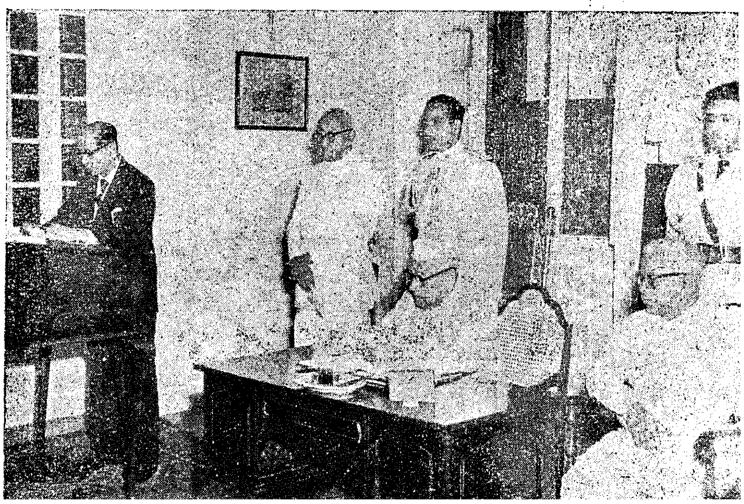
This small book in Tamil on the origin of the dramatic art by Sri V. Ramasubramaniam, published by the Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras, is an informative book which throws light on the origin of the theatre in many countries in the world.

The author popularly known as 'Aundy' is himself an actor and is well-known in the art circles for his research in dramatic art. The speech he delivered in English at the Seminar held under the auspices of the University of Madras in 1961 on this subject has been translated in Tamil by him and published in a book form by the Institute.

Since the price of the book is not indicated it is presumed that it is intended for limited circulation. Such books deserve wide reading and the Institute will be helping a good cause if it releases the book as a priced publication. The origin of the theatre movement in India especially its growth in South India is really educative. The author expresses his view that East and West had contributed mutually to the growth and development of the dramatic art.

"India—Melai Nattu Nataka Medai Kalaigal." written by "Aundi" (V. Ramasubramaniam) and published by the Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras-5.

Sri H. C. Kothari, the new Sheriff of Madras is seen taking the oath of office at the Raj Bhavan on December 20, 1963.



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◆ Look for a proper display of the certificate issued against the verified and stamped weights, measures, etc., at some conspicuous part of traders' premises.

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◆ At the time of purchase always demand a commodity in terms of convenient denominations of weights or measures in the metric series and never in terms of old units or equivalents of old units.

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